FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol VI No 214 *2 November 1979*

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REPORTAGE ON NINTH OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Canal Toll Causes Concern

PY301849 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1719 GMT 30 Oct 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 30 Oct (LATIN)--The OAS today stated its deep concern over the recent increase in the Panama Canal toll ordered by the U.S. Government.

The plenary of the OAS Assembly approved a draft resolution submitted by the Economic and Social Affairs Committee expressing the concern of the member states over the effect which the 29.3-percent toll increase effective as of 1 October will have on their economies.

It was decided to ask the United States to hold the consultations provided for in a prior resolution before implementing the Panama Canal toll increases or any other measures which could have a negative effect on the social and economic development of Latin American countries.

Assembly Concludes

PY010149 Paris AFP in Spanish 0124 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 31 Oct (AFP)--The Ninth OAS General Assembly ended here tonight at 2030 (0030 GMT).

Alejandro Orfila, secretary general of the OAS, Mexican Ambassador Rafael de la Nolina, and the Assembly president, Bolivian Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez, made speeches at the closing ceremony. In his speech, Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez made reference, without mentioning names, to the absence of Cuba from the organization, terming it as irregular.

VATICAN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON STATUS OF BEAGLE TALKS

PY010024 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1705 GMT 31 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (TELAM)--The Vatican issued today at 1800 in Rome (1400 both in Santiago, Chile and Buenos Aires) the following joint press communique on the negotiations concerning the Argentine-Chilean southern conflict:

In his 27 September speech to the Argentine and Chilean delegations, Pope John Paul II conveyed some ideas he had thought out after examining the controversial aspects of the conflict. He hoped to help in the search for a path, for a method of work which would be conducive to a peaceful, just, honorable and final settlement of the conflict. Supporting the strengthening of a climate of mutual confidence, in which the social communication media can also help, his holiness expressed his wish that the negotiations be fruitful, positive, full of wisdom and prudence and motivated by everyone's good will. With this spirit, the two delegations have been actively working in October and met with the representative of the mediator on several occasions, either jointly or separately.

Discussed at these meetings were the suggestions made by the mediator in the above speech regarding the method to follow in the negotiations.

Consequently, they have established flexible guidelines of procedures aimed at guaranteeing the fruitful results of their joint meetings through an adequate preparation. They have also agreed on a preliminary agenda to which new items will be successively added in order to achieve a complete, final solution to the conflict pursuant to the terms outlined in the Montevideo Accord. To this end, the two delegations will continue to convey their respective views to the mediator and to keep a logical order in the treatment of the various essential topics.

They will continue to carry out intensive activities in November.

REGIONAL BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES ISSUE DECLARATION

PY311708 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Oct 79 p 4 PY

[Text] Salta--Business representatives from the northern region of Argentina, the northern region of Chile, the southern and western regions of Bolivia and from Paraguay met in this city to discuss the development of business integration in the central western region of South America. At the conclusion of their negotiations, which started on Thursday and ended yesterday, they issued the following declaration:

1. In view of the eminently practical nature of the agenda of this fifth assembly which was approved by all the countries of the central western region of South America, the recommendations made by this assembly through its commission acquire the nature of a solemn and formal commitment to achieve the well-being and development of our respective countries.

2. This commitment primarily involves the private sectors grouped in GEICOS [Grupo Empresario Interregional del Centro Oeste Sudamericana--South American Central Western Interregional Business Group]. It is furthermore a formal request extended to the governments which have supported this program from the very beginning. We believe that this commitment made by the respective governments of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Paraguay means to grant priority to the programs and recommendations made by this assembly and to include them within their respective government programs for the 1979-1981 period. Moreover, the businessmen of the countries grouped in GEICOS commit themselves to offer their efforts and their entire cooperation to the official sector to carry out the great undertakings which are imperative for the great takeoff of our marginal regions.

3. The border integration and complementation program which GEICOS started 5 years ago requires, as an essential priority, the definitive establishment of the basic structure and services, since without this physical integration the rest is either delayed or difficult to carry out. Although it is true that a lot has been done and that the respective governments have shown good will in this regard, we reassert that the completion of the following projects is absolutely imperative:

A. Highway No 51, which will serve as an outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

B. Highway No 81, which will integrate the northwestern and northeastern regions of Argentina.

C. The Transchaco Highway, which will integrate Paraguay to the region as well as the entire region.

D. The Pocitos Highway (Argentina), the Santa Cruz de la Sierra Highway (Bolivia) and the Aguas Blancas (Argentina)-Tarija (Bolivia) Highway.

E. Airplane connections with regualr cargo and passenger flights within the entire region.

All these undertakings are in different stages of development. What is specifically requested here is the speeding up of the coming stages.

4. GEICOS believes it is convenient to reassert its adherence to the declaration of principles approved in Asuncion, Paraguay, on 22 June 1977. In that declaration the international businessmen grouped in GEICOS stated and accepted:

Their intention to reassert and consolidate the establishment of a new prosperity based on peace and the creation of means to achieve it;

Their complete support for any measure expressing with more clarity its intention to promote social and economic development within the region;

Their decision to achieve and maintain joint positions which will later be recommended to the national and regional governments;

Their purpose of supporting and defending the interests of the regions they represent by accepting duties that help them;

Its intention to promote the fulfillment of the work programs of and to give an equal status to all the regional members to strengthen the international nature and high level of their agreements;

To recognize that the aforementioned objectives are based on similar historic traditions and independence struggles, similar intrinsic qualities and common interests and a common way of life; and

To defend peace and progress throught the strengthening of the ties among the nations of the Americas as a prelude to a free and sovereign American continent.

BRIEFS

SURINAME JOINS OLADE--The Suriname Embassy in Caracas reported to the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry a few days ago that it had joined the Latin American Energy Organization [OLADE]. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Oct 79 PA]

REPORTAGE ON NEW LEADERS' ACTIVITIES, POLITICAL, PUBLIC REACTION

Meeting at Government House

PY011338 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1305 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Dear listeners of Panamericana: We are again in contact with our colleague at Government House. (Daniel Morales) has some more information for us. Go ahead, (Daniel):

[Begin relay] Panamericana listeners, we can now say that we reporters here are patiently waiting for more information, and we can also tell you that Col Alberto Natusch Busch is still in his office meeting with politicians. A few minutes ago Col (Carlos Caballero Diaz) entered Government House accompanied by National Police officers. He was dressed in civilian clothes. He did not want to make any statements, but said that he had been invited by Natusch for talks. We are waiting for him to leave so we can find out why he is visiting Government House.

We can also report that the majority of the deputies and senators have received an invitation from Natusch to come to Government House to discuss the activities of Congress. We would also like to inform you that at 1000 OAS General Secretary Alejandro Orfila will leave for Washington via Braniff. [end relay]

Guevara Message to People

PY011403 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1316 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] We have been able to contact constitutional President Walter Guevara Arze, who wishes to convey the following message to the Bolivian people:

[Begin Guevara recording] Bolivian men and women: I am addressing these words to you from a place within the republic at 0400 on this nefarious 1 November 1979 after learning that an armed group of officers and soldiers of the Ingavi Military Police Regiment has gone into the streets and has taken over the Interior Ministry and the Government Palace.

In view of these events, I want to make a special appeal to military commanders and officers of the La Paz Garrison, since those from the interior of the republic do not seem to be involved. I want to ask those officers who still endorse the democratic process guaranteed by the armed forces to urge their coupist comrades to put down their arms to avoid bloodshed among brothers. They should be aware that their actions have shamed and put their institution in jeopardy.

I have time and again told the members of the High Military Command and officers of those units I have visited that a new military coup could become irreversible and could cause great damage to the Bolivian people. I want to ask my fellow countrymen to remain alert to defend the democratic process at all costs, enduring the sacrifice which may become necessary. Everyone must be aware that once public liberties are lost, it becomes extremely difficult to restore them. Evidence of this can be seen over the past 15 years.

As constitutional president of the republic, I have been following with anguish the preparations for this seditious coup for the past 2 weeks, trying to foil it through every persuasive and legal means--the only ones available to me--observing that this coup was being promoted by a few congressmen, who, betraying their congressional mission, have been knocking at the doors of military barracks for the purpose of this coup, which is infamous for the Bolivian people. In due time, I will disclose the names of those deputies and senators who have instigated subversion.

As constitutional president, I want to state to the Bolivian people and the American nations that I will make every effort to restore the democratic process which has been brutally interrupted, and the country's dignity and freedom.

Guevara 'Incommunicado'

PY011425 Paris AFP in Spanish 1346 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 1 Nov (AFP)--An army officer who is guarding the presidential residence with his troops has reported that President Walter Guevara is "incommunicado" in his private residence and "is not allowed to receive visitors, but that his general condition is good and that he can move freely within the house and even talk by telephone."

National Revolutionary Movement Deputies Guillermo Bedregal and Jose Fellman are making statements to Radio Illimani (a state-owned station) noting that "constitutional guarantees will be maintained and that former President Walter Guevara and former Armed Forces Commander Gen David Padilla have been assured full guarantees."

Furthermore, there is tension in La Paz in view of the deployment of military forces in several districts of the city, but activities in public areas were normal as of 0900 local time (1300 GMT).

Army Commander Ramon Azero has gone to Bogota to attend a meeting of commanders of American armies.

Former President Victor Paz Estenssoro told the press that he knew nothing about the matter.

Coupists' Communique

PY011439 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1326 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Listeners of Panamericana, we once again contact Government House where (Daniel Alarcon Morales) has some more information for us. Go ahead, (Daniel):

[Begin relay] Dear listeners, ladies and gentlemen, we have just listened to a communique, a proclamation, that indicates and clarifies the situation concerning the political activity that the country is experiencing. It states:

The political-civilian military movement which has just taken over has the full and decisive support of the larger sectors of Congress, of the people as a whole and of the nation's armed forces, and it has been imposed throughout the country.

It has the majority support of Congress because, repeatedly and insistently for some time now, the [words indistinct] principles of the constitution have been denounced and the reign of [word indistinct] of the republic by the citizen who was charged with representing Congress [words indistinct] of the country, the proclamation states.

There was an intention to abusively extend this mandate to 2 years and also to grant the executive branch extraordinary powers by Congress, thus contravening the express prohibition contained in the constitution. In view of the negative response there was an intention to close Congress, it says. The outcome was evident, and it meant the accumulation of personal power.

The proclamation continues: This democratic movement in the defense of legality is supported by the population in general [words indistinct] the excess of power wanted to increase his functions in detriment to the constitution, because the sluggishness demonstrated by the executive had created a type of power vacuum and a lack of ability to resolve urgent and important national problems. It answered the people's petitions with absurd measures that were completely incompetent, such as the famous decree regarding the prior deposit of 500 percent.

And it also counts on the total support of the nation's armed forces throughout the country because it is aware of the need to preserve the democratic process. Therefore, Congress will continue to function and efficiency will now be possible with the harmonious coordination of all the state's branches; the call to elections for president and vice president will be made within the period decreed by Congress.

It is a question of trying to consolidate [words indistinct] the country's democracy and institutionalization.

Long live Bolivia, [words indistinct] and Villarroel.

La Paz, 1 November 1979. [Passage indistinct] the normal activities of the nation.

It is reiterated: It is the purpose of this movement, which has the country's support, including that of its larger political parties, of the majority of Congress and of the constitutional armed forces, to pursue the strengthening of the democratic process. This movement takes up as its own the progressive and revolutionary purposes of Busch and Villarroel, and it is with the population and means to serve it efficiently.

Long live Bolivia, [word indistinct] Busch and Villarroel.

These are the contents of another proclamation that has just been released here in Government House. And at any time we will have more information because Natusch Busch asked us up to his office but then said he would come down to the pressroom to talk with the national and international reporters who are here at Government House. We will report as soon as we have more information. Go ahead central studios. [end relay]

Spokesman on Freedom of Radio

PY011651 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Regarding the communique released by the presidency which practically ordered the radio stations to enter network with Radio Illimani, we have received official information from Mr [name indistinct], who identified himself as official spokesman for Col Alberto Natusch Busch and who was interviewed by Panamericana's reporter:

[Begin recordir:] [Question] We are now with Mr [name indistinct], who is Natusch's official spokesman, because we insisted on a clarification. What is the situation of the radio stations?

[Answer] Well, I believe that there is no intervention. What has happened is that there is control at the government level as a security measure in order to avoid a radio station being taken over for other ends. In other words, there is no intervention by the government, and there has been none at any time.

Now, those guards who were posted in front of and behind the radio stations are now being withdrawn. And regarding the communique, we wish you to cooperate with the government in the dissemination of information that emerges from Government House.

[Question] We would also like you to answer another question, please, on this situation. In other words, there is absolutely no restriction on the freedom of expression and the information that reaches the various radios stations. Is this true?

[Answer] The president has reiterated that freedom of the press exists and that what we have requested is that, in order to keep the public well informed, contact be made with the national network in order to obtain reliable information, that is, the information that emerges from here, Government House.

[Question] [Words indistinct]

[Answer] The new cabinet. We already have the official news from the president of the republic. It will be sworn in at 1800. The only thing I can report is that the number of ministries [words indistinct] and the majority are civilians.

[Question] To confirm the information about the radio stations, we would like to know more about it.

[Answer] Yes, the reporters here at Government House held a meeting this morning and they have decided to form a committee [words indistinct] to ask the new government to suspend interventions and interferences in the freedom of the press. And in this regard all measures will be lifted immediately. [Words indistinct]

In this regard, from that moment orders would have been given to lift all interventions in certain radio stations. Therefore, this is what had to be reported, and the radio stations of La Paz and the interior can be sure that there are no restrictions, at least by the government. [end recording]

Workers General Strike

FY011448 Paris AFP in Spanish 1349 GMT 1 Nov 79 FY

[Text] La Paz, 1 Nov (AFP)--The Bolivian Workers Central [COB] today decreed an indefinite general strike throughout the country "until the confusing situation created by the military coup is solved," according to Juan Lechin Oquendo, COB secretary general.

Thousands of people began to demonstrate in San Francisco Square, 400 meters from the Government House, protesting the military coup. Many of them were chanting, raising their fists shouting "The people, united, shall never be defeated," as fighter planes overflew the columns of demonstrators at low altitude.

Reports received by AFP correspondents in Santa Cruz and Cochabamba indicated that the situation in these two cities, second in importance to La Paz, was completely normal, and student and labor activities were taking place normally.

COB Communique

PY011700 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1513 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Communique issued by the Bolivian Labor Central--COB--in La Paz on 1 November, read by COB Secretary General Juan Lechin Oquendo--recorded]

[Text] 1. A 24-hour strike by all Bolivian workers is herby called today as a first measure to protest the military-civilian coup led by Colonel Natusch Busch.

2. We call on all workers to remain alert for instructions from the COB.

3. The workers must avoid any provocation aimed at distroying our position of defense of the democratic process.

4. We know by experience that the defense of our gains and liberties is entirely dependent upon our unity around union organizations and in no way on the promises of those who interrupt a democratic process.

Guevara 'Legalizes' Strike

PY012032 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1959 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 1 Nov (LATIN) --President Walter Guevara Arze today issued a decree legalizing the general strike decreed by the Bolivian Workers Central (COB) to protest the coup headed by Col Alberto Natusch Busch. During a clandestine press conference which he held today outside La Paz, while Natusch stayed at the Presidential Palace, Guevara gave journalists copies of the decree whose sole article orders the following:

The 24-hour strike decreed today by the Bolivian Workers Central is legalized. Public and private activities must be resumed with complete normality once the strike is over.

COB, Parties' Anticoup Committee

PY012116 Paris AFP in Spanish 2056 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 1 Nov (AFP)--The Bolivian Labor Central (COB) and all leftwing parties decided here today to create a committee for the defense of democracy "to fight against the military coup" led by Col Alberto Natusch Busch. The COB and leftwing political groups decided to create "committees to defend democracy" and to study the possibility of converting today's 24-hour strike into a nationwide general indefinite strike, a COB source has reported.

Workers' Strike Extended

PY020047 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur in Spanish 2330 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] A meeting of the Bolivian Workers Central has just ended after reaching the following decisions: to extend the 24-hour strike initially declared for another 24 hours as of zero hour 2 November; to repudiate the uprising which broke out this morning; to demand the release of prisoners; to permit radio and television jounalists to perform their work as long as they are not subject to censorship.

Natusch Press Conference

PY011633 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1455 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] [Passage indistinct] Col Alberto Natusch Busch at the presidential office in Government House.

[Words indistinct] an appeal to all Bolivian citizens at this difficult hour which our country is experiencing. It is our sincere aspiration, our goal, to keep this change in the executive branch within the legal norms of our consitution. We are respecting and we will respect all political parties and all Bolivian (?institutions) in general. We hope that within an atmosphere of freedom we will find understanding. No one should feel compelled to be our enemy, because he has no reason to be one. What we are interested in achieving at this time is national unity, the understanding and trust of all Bolivians.

It is evident that the democratization of Bolivia is a difficult and troubled process. We are, nevertheless, firmly convinced that it is the aspiration of each and every Bolivian citizen. We fervently hope that all Bolivians will support this appeal, which is made through the spoken and written media so that we will not (?deviate from our path of) a single nationalistic movement, a nationalistic movement which strives to be the faithful interpreter of the aspirations of the national majorities, a nationalistic movement which does not (?seek) any kind of [word indistinct] either in the domestic or international sectors except with majority parties, because we believe that in this way we are giving [words indistinct] to the handling and management of our great national interests.

In no case [word indistinct] against Congress. We trust that Congress will be the (?faithful) interpreter of the laws of the country and will control the actions of the executive. We have no antagonisms against anyone, and we do not want to have any against anyone. It is a fact that everyone cannot be active in government. Those who are not active within the government will be completely respected and so will their actions, we hope, in turn, to receive their respect.

I reassert my appeal to all Bolivians to help us orient the people within this path which has as its only objective the [words indistinct] with (?Bolivians), the democratization of the country and the enforcement of its institutions. Ladies and gentlemen, I am now at your disposal for questions. Since there are a lot of you here [words indistinct] ask your question, I will be able to satisfy all your concerns.

[Question] Colonel Natusch [words indistinct] about General Padilla's statement in which he says that he still under the command of (?Guevara Arze). [Words indistinct]

[Answer] With his declaration, General Padilla (?has ceased to be) armed forces commander. It is unfortunate that General Padilla, who has fulfilled his (?mission), is now trying to create a confrontation among Bolivians. I am not saying within the armed forces because the armed forces [words indistinct] the orders he wants to give.

[Question] The Bolivian Labor Central [COB] (?has declared) an indefinite general strike as of (?Friday). I would like to know whether the government will [words indistinct] this decision of the Bolivian workers?

[Answer] We trust the good sense of the leaders of the COB.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] There was a complete vaccum within the executive branch. It lacked popular support and the support of all national institutions. This [word indistinct] national administration getting nearer and nearer a dangerous resource, getting near the enforcement of anarchy within the Bolivian nation. We hope to fill this vaccum through an effective government, a government that will interpret the interests of the nation and of the great majorities.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] About Cochabamba, we can tell that the Cochabamba Garrison has announced its complete support, along with all the (?other) garrisons of the country. As for Santa Cruz, not only has the air force given its unconditional support but also [passage indistinct]. We have asked Radio (?Panamericana) several times to stop broadcasting information which creates an uncertain atmosphere [passage indistinct].

Natusch on 'Nation's Support'

PY011834 Paris AFP in Spanish 1704 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 1 Nov (AFP)--Col Alberto Natusch Busch, leader of the military coup which broke out in La Paz early this morning, said here today that the Bolivian revolutionary movement "has the support of the entire country and of all Bolivians, of all majority parties, of all congressmen who make up the majority in Congress and of the armed constitutional forces."

In an address he made to the nation on the radio, Colonel Natusch Busch promised that his movement will "continue the process of establishing a complete democratic process." In his message, Natusch Busch reasserted the "patriotic feelings" of the movement he leads and said that it "respects the enforcement of the constitution and national laws."

Natusch Busch said that all union, social and individual laws will be respected. He added that university autonomy is fully guaranteed and that within the time established by Congress there will be elections for president and vice president.

He said: "Congress, as it should, will function in complete normality. It will have the advantage of carrying out its constitutional task in a fruitful manner since it will not have to cope with an ineffective executive branch." He warned: "Consequently, all provocative attitudes aimed at altering the normal activities of the nations must be abandoned."

"At this difficult time it is the duty of every Bolivian to make a call for peace, tranquillity and the calm of all our fellow Bolivians." He added: "This movement pursues the progressive and revolutionary objectives of Busch and Villarroel." Gualberto Villarroel was president of Bolivia (1943-1946). He was killed by a mob. Busch was president immediately after the Chaco War. He committed suicide while in office.

Natusch Busch ended his speech by saying that his movement "is with the people and intends to effectively serve them. In the next few hours we will install the cabinet in order to put the administration in motion again."

Ministers Support Guevara

PY011811 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] To ladies and gentlemen, Panamericana's audience, in the search of firsthand information: Panamericana reports from somewhere in the city and reads the following proclamation:

The ministers of the constitutional government of Walter Guevara Arze declare:

1. That the military coup promoted by a small group of military commanders, with the support of some political leaders and national representatives who have destroyed their legitimacy, is an unsuccessful attempt to impair the democratic process, in its overall sense, that the country is experiencing and at the same time make it fail.

2. That, knowing the sincere purposes which led the constitutional president to form a government with an extensive parliamentary base, we reject the insidious implications that he is promoting the closure of Congress, which he has defended at all times.

3. That we call on the political and labor sectors for calm and sincerity and on the institutionalist sector of the armed forces not to be deceived by insulting delcarations which have, above all, demonstratated the real purpose behind the coup, that is, the control of power for power's sake in behalf of personal interests.

4. Therefore, [words indistinct] support Guevara and at the same time we regret that with this [words indistinct] that seriously affecting the renewed efforts for seeking authentic paths for a solution of the problem of our landlocked situation, which is believed [words indistinct] than that of the unity of the Bolivian people itself [words indistinct] during the recent sessions of the OAS General Assembly held in La Paz.

5. [Passage indistinct] than that of service to national interests.

La Paz, Bolivia, 1 November 1979.

This is a proclamation released by the ministers of the constitutional government of Walter Guevara Arze.

Guevara Clandestine Press Conference

PY011952 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1840 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Impromptu clandestine press conference held somewhere in La Paz by ousted President Walter Guevara Arze on 1 November--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Guevara, the international and national press would like to have your views on [passage indistinct].

[Answer] I believe it is reasonable to begin by stating that this should be a happy day for Chile. All that we have achieved in several months through hard work, all that we have achieved at the OAS was destroyed in a truly unmentionable action. Furthermore, this is also a bad day for all Bolivians. [passage indistinct] the senator, or ex-Senator Sandoval Moron, as I stated earlier have betrayed the Congress, their grassroots, the citizens who voted for them, and dragged the military into a wild adventure of unpredictable consequences.

I only want to repeat what I said in a message broadcast over some radio stations this morning: We will resist. I convey this message to the Bolivian people and to the peoples of America whose help we will need to resist. Thank you.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Since the beginning of the coup, that is, shortly after midnight, I have not been able to contact (?civic) organizations but I have already called Santa Cruz and Cochabamba, where resistance is also being organized.

[Question] Then you continue to maintain your decision to remain as interim constitutional president?

[Answer] I am not interested in the Office of President itself; I was never interested in it. The thing is that in this case the president constitutes a symbol of the country's resistance to this attack.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] General Padilla, who is an honorable man, has committed the armed forces support but the armed forces, to avoid an internal struggle, may end up by accepting this coup, although this does not mean that the entire armed forces are supporting the coup. Furthermore, the Bolivian Labor Central has called a strike, university students have gone onto the streets, democratic parties have energetically rejected this attack on the constitution and the democratic process. This cannot last. This will not last. There will be no civil war.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] There will be no civil war. That will not be necessary. The people of La Paz will drive the usurpers out of the government palace. A civil war will not be necessary but if it became necessary, I will be on the people's side and the people know on what side they should be in this case. [passage indistinct]

Guevara To Head Clandestine Government

PY020042 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Walter Guevara Arze and his cabinet decided to continue to act as a government clandestinely. This decision was announced by Guevara's press and information secretary while Col Alberto Natusch was getting ready to install his cabinet. Thus, Guevara has decided to resist the government which emerged early this morning by forming a clandestine government.

Minister Reportedly in Venezuelan Embassy

PY011841 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1815 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 1 Nov (TELAM-EFE)--Diplomatic sources have reported that Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez was at the Venezuelan Embassy, but they did not confirm that he had sought political asylum there.

New Armed Forces Commander

PY020026 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur in Spanish 2330 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] General Luis Garcia Meza Tejada has just been appointed commanding general of the armed forces, replacing Gen David Padilla Arancibia.

Herrera Says Military Support Natusch

PY012223 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2132 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 1 Nov (LATIN)--Gen Julio Herrera, defense minister in Walter Guevara Arze's administration, said this afternoon that the three Bolivian armed forces support Col Alberto Natusch Busch. The high-ranking military chief said that all Bolivian garrisons have stated their support for the new government. General Herrera made this stagement after holding a meeting at Government House with Colonel Natusch Busch.

In a brief commentary about the situation prior to the coup [words indistinct] the country, he said that country's political situation was very unstable. General Herrera is the only member of the cabinet that was not meeting today with interim President Guevara Arze, who announced that he would oppose the coup and went into clandestine activity.

Santa Cruz Garrison Joins Coup

PY011904 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1830 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] We have information from our correspondent in Santa Cruz, who reports that the II Corps stationed in Santa Cruz has decided to support the civilian-military coup which ousted Guevara Arze and which is led by Colonel Natusch Busch. The following is the report from Santa Cruz.

[Begin relay] Good afternoon, listeners of Radio Panamericana. From Santa Cruz we are reporting on the latest events in this region. This morning the population of Santa Cruz was taken by surprise with the news broadcast by many radio stations about a coup. The people took this news with a certain restraint and all activities were normal until noon, when, in accordance with the normal schedule, people left their workplaces.

At about 1330, the II Corps and the Military Air School took control of the city with military troops. The plaza was blocked by tanks and personnel from the II Corps and Military Air School. By their actions, the II Corps and the military school gave their support to the coup, which broke out early this morning.

At this time the city is completely under control and calm. Gen (?Hernan) (Castillo), commander of the II Corps, has issued a brief communique in which he appeals to the people to be calm. He also warns that no public demonstrations will be tolerated. This is a general view of the situation.

Furthermore, we can add that at about 1000 this morning, the Santa Cruz Labor Central issued a communique in which it declared a general strike to protest this coup, which according to that organization, is against the democratization process of the country. This is the general situation up to now in Santa Cruz de la Sierra. [end relay]

Garrisons Occupy Principal Cities

PY011926 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1908 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 1 Nov (LATIN)--The garrisons of the principal cities in the interior took over those cities today in support of the coup headed by Col Alberto Natusch Busch while workers stopped their activities to protest the coup.

Reports picked up by LATIN in Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Oruro, Potosi and Trinidad stated that all these cities were completely calm and that the local garrisons had deployed their troops to patrol the streets.

Furthermore, it was reported in all cases that the general strike called by the Bolivian Workers Central (COB) will be carried out by all local COB department offices.

Cochabamba Garrison Loyal to Guevara

PY011500 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1345 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Relay from Cochabamba]

[Excerpts] The people of Cochabamba were surprised by the military coup which took place in La Paz this morning. Cochabamba Prefect (Gerrman Vera), who is meeting in his office with some congressmen, told Panamericana that activities have been normal in this city up to this moment. He made the following statement to Panamericana:

[Begin (Vera) recording] In the first place, I cannot but condemn the military coup which took place in La Paz. I believe this coup is supported by certain sectors of the army, but in my opinion it lacks absolute public support. Activities have been completely normal here in Cochabamba. A meeting of local officials will be held in a few minutes. I can state that based on contacts I had with local military officials, the Cochabamba Military Garrison remains loyal to the constitutional government of President Guevara Arze. [end recording]

New Cabinet Ministers Appointed

PY020434 La Paz Panamericana Network in Spanish 0330 GMT 2 Nov 79 PY

[Text] [Intercepted in progress] Article 1: Names the following citizens and ministers of state:

Foreign Affairs and Worship	Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez
Interior, Immigrations and Justice	Carlos Mena (Burgos)
National Defense	Oscar Larrain (Frontanilla)
Planning and Coordination	Vacant
Finance	Agapito (Feliciano) Monzon
Education and Culture	Wilfrido (Cocido) Aguilar
Transport, Communications and Civil Aviation	Edil Sandoval Moron
Industry and Commerce	Julio Herrera (Dorado)
Labor and Labor Development	Rene Guzman Moreira
Mining and Metallurgy	Abel Ayoroa Argandona
Agriculture, Livestock and Campesino Affairs	Carlos Fernandez (Narvaez)
Energy and Hydrocarbons	Vacant
Public Health and Social Security	Vacant
Urban Development and Housing	Haroldo Cortes (Greve)
Population	Vacant
Secretary General of the Presidency	Boris Marinovick Cordoba
Welfare and Family	Raul Roque Rivero

Article 2: The ministers which have been named will take the oath in order to assume their duties today.

Signed at Government Palace in the City of La Paz on 1 November 1979, by Col Alberto Natusch Busch, president of the Republic.

Cabinet Sworn In

PA020420 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0409 GMT 2 Nov 79 PA

[Text] La Paz, 1 Nov (EFE)--The council of ministers of the new Bolivian Government was sworn in shortly before midnight in a ceremony at the La Paz palace. Civilians predominate the cabinet of Col Alberto Natusch Busch who today overthrew President Walter Guevara Arze.

Natusch Address at Swearing-in

PY020555 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0345 GMT 2 Nov 79 PY

[Text of speech by Bolivian President Col Alberto Natusch Busch at cabinet swearing-in ceremony at Quemado Palace on 2 November--live]

[Text] Commanders, chiefs and officers of the nation's armed forces; chiefs and officers of the Bolivian Police; ladies and gentlemen:

At this unusually important moment in the history of the fatherland, the largest political parties and the armed forces, acting in unison, have joined forces to defend and promote democracy and to plan a new course for the national revolution. Congress, which could have played an active role in the consolidation of democracy, has acted in a manner inconsistent with the national tendencies of searching for a solution to the crisis affecting the country due to the inaction of the deposed President Guevara who was reluctant to take the measures necessary to solve the serious national problems. Whatever the alternative which could have been chosen between Congress and the interim chief of state, the country's stagnation would have just been prolonged with serious consequences for social peace and the nation's integrity.

This morning we have opted for an institutional change in order to straighten out institutional deadlocks. We have seen that through the interference of sectarian interests and intolerable political manipulations, the system could not reach permanent political decisions.

The armed forces' and leading popular parties' desire for democratization was spoiled by the murderous actions of antinational groups, by men who are carried away by hatred and interested in social desintegration. Faced with that serious emergency, which was characterized by unnecessary and futile violence, the nation's armed forces and the nationalist revolutionary parties have agreed to propose that the nation once again take the historical path of the national popular and democratic revolution.

This involves a project of renewal to complete the struggle initiated by Busch and Villarroel, in the historic bloodshed of 1952; and what is most essential, it involves the completion of the unfinished tasks of national progress.

We will reform the administrative structure of the state. We will govern facing the nation in order to renew the institutions. We will establish a system of action with the participation of social forces and the armed forces. We will protect state and private property to insure its strategic expansion. We will mobilize the national life for genuine tasks of national liberation. We will guarantee individual rights, union rights and above all human rights.

We take the revolutionary flags, taking as an example [words indistinct] toward a genuine political, social and economic democracy.

We are going to convoke a national constituent assembly to lay down the basis for the renewal of our institutional practices. This political agreement will include new forms of congressional proceedings. The revolutionary parties which comprise a new front of a social character and are interested in renewal and popular participation will change their structures to be instrumental in the creation of a great national front of classes.

Ministers, the human makeup of this revolutionary team is a guarantee of firmness, ability and the capacity to serve. I am convinced that this arduous task is essentially directed at guaranteeing the lives and liberties of our fellow countrymen and at securing the integration of our brother peasants. We will set fair rules for investments. We will guarantee the participation of democratic organizations. We invite the nationalist revolutionaries to pass judgment on the task we will undertake with absolute morality and effectiveness. The country cannot continue slowly foundering because of the errors of the government. Someone must assume responsibility.

Let me digress to pay heartfelt tribute to the determination of my colleagues in the armed forces and my friends in the parties of the national leftist front who have taken all risks to serve the country. The solution to the crisis will be burdensome, but the heaviest burden will not fall on the workers, employees or peasants. It will fall on those who contributed most to creating the crisis and who benefited most from it.

In the political sphere, my government will adhere strictly to the law and there will be no exceptions, except in special cases stemming from this transitional situation. We will be especially careful regarding human rights. The Bolivian citizen has the right to associate in accordance with his interests, to have freedom of expression, to live without fear with a decent standard of living, and to have access to the advantages of education. We are studying measures which will strengthen them and make them flawless people.

The Bolivian miner, of whom all political organizations are aware, has matured and reached high proficiency. It is my government's purpose to propose the name of a miner for the presidency of the Bolivian Mining Corporation--COMIBOL. The miner must not just limit himself to collecting a salary from his job. He can also contribute with knowledge, initiative and leadership to the organization he works for and thus benefit from the improvements.

This does not mean that we are going to start experimenting without known results in our economy. It means that we are going to introduce once again well-known patterns into the enterprise-worker relationship in the public sector so that workers will feel that they are part of the nation's reconstruction process, which is economically sovereign--the vision of a fatherland economically sovereign, politically free and socially just.

This is the second time I have taken leave in my career as a soldier, to which I have been dedicated by my ideals and vocation, in order to serve my country in a capacity for which I have not been trained. I do so out of a desire to serve and I am moved by the same reasons for which a soldier goes to the battlefront--that is, to defend the fatherland, obeying my superiors--the people and the nation's armed forces in this case --and giving orders to those who must obey me, with due respect for their individuality and their opinions.

I am not indebted to anyone but Bolivia. I have no commitment to any monied interests. No one can ever make claims to even a piece of my conscience. My government will consequently be a revolutionary government of Bolivians and for Bolivians. May God enlighten us and give us the strength to discharge the lofty and heavy responsibility which the armed forces and the large national leftist parties have placed on me to be the helmsman to steer the joint effort of us all, to lay the basis of a modern country with well being, social justice and constitutional guarantees for all. Let the spirit of our forefathers enlighten me and the memory of the martyrs of our social liberation counsel us with their example. [applause].

New Foreign Minister Speaks

PY020848 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0358 GMT 2 Nov 79 PY

[Speech by Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez at the cabinet swearing-in ceremony at Quemado Palace--live]

[Text] Citizen president of the nation, citizen members of the armed forces high command, citizen unit commanders and officers, comrades of the united nationalist revolutionary movement, ladies and gentlemen:

The remarks made by the chief of state in his speech swearing in the cabinet provide the instructions which my colleagues and I will carry out. He has provided us with a simple formula which, in these times so difficult for the fatherland, describe the functions [words indistinct].

We have had a tense, active day. We have had to deal with a number of informational and reasoning problems to set down the guidelines of a new revolutionary framework. As the chief of state has said, this is a revolutionary government. It is a revolutionary government in the purest sense of the world. We are marching united after many years, the armed forces of the nation arm in arm with the political alliance of workers, peasants and the middle class.

This is an historic date. Never again will we have in Bolivia the futile confrontation among those who are members of the parent institution. The model of state organization we plan to propose constitutes a true second revolution. We are going to return to the interrupted path of the revolution. We are going to (?expand) its measures. We are going to create conditions of welfare, tranquillity and peace among Bolivians which will be based exclusively on social justice and on a mechanism of distribution that will make the lives of the poor easier [words indistinct] the lives of the rich. [applause]

This program is the product of calm meditation. The leaders of the National Revolutionary Movement and of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left, joined in brotherhood after having been at loggerheads in unnecessary struggles and confrontations, have now found in this convergence with the armed forces the basis which will give vigor and strength to the movement and the nationalist population in general. [applause]

We have made this decision, citizen president, with a calm conscience. We know we lack some virtues, but we stress that the unification of the population with its armed forces is the only tool, and I repeat, the only tool with which that democracy, that freedom and that sovereignty which we need very much can be implemented.

No more, we have said of the old ways; no more fratricidal confrontations or stagnated confrontations such as this last one we have been experiencing. We have had enough of the bondage to which not only the masses are subjected. [applause]

We are charting the path of renewal sincerely and without rancor by promoting the young people to the leadership of the fatherland. We have been involved in the revolution for a long time and we have given it ample proof of our loyalty and of [words indistinct] persons. Let us give our entire dedication to the fulfillment of the supreme ideal, the resurrection of the banners of April and the revolutionary building of the fatherland. [applause]

Mr President, Col Alberto Natusch Busch, this government is born with a message of peace and a message calling for spiritual strength. [Passage indistinct] the heroes of the fatherland, those who launched the modernization of Bolivia--(?Busch), Villarroel, and the victims of the revolutions. We have been guilty of no sectariansm by mentioning the deeds of civilians and militarymen who channeled the enormous stream of the revolution which unfortunately disintegrated [words indistinct]. We will take hold of this stream once again and we will shape it on the basis of our policy of promoting the masses and youth, and especially on the basis of our policy of social integration [words indistinct].

As for our foreign relations, we hope for the democratic understanding of friendly peoples. We ask them to be strict in their judgment but fair in their decisions.

We call upon the Lord on this day when we are launching this process which we will call the second national revolution which [words indistinct]. Thank you.

Cabinet Appointees Decline Post

PY010056 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry Protocol Department has reported that the cabinet list has not yet been completed. The list released earlier has reportedly suffered changes since many of the appointees are turning down the offer, such as the specific case of Agapito Feliciano Monzon.

Congress Meets To Censor Coup

PA020203 Paris AFP in Spanish 0129 GMT 2 Nov 79 PA

[Text] La Paz, 1 Nov (AFP)--The Bolivian Congress managed to meet here tonight, even though only a minimal quorum is in attendance, and is drafting a motion of censorship against and rejection of the military coup that overthrew President Walter Guevara Arze. Several congressmen who due to their support of the coup were expelled today from the National Revolutionary Movement, did not show up in parliament.

Congress Condemns Coup

PY020201 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0156 GMT 2 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 1 Nov (LATIN)--The Congress tonight condemned the coup led by Col Alberto Natusch Busch by the unanimous vote of 67 deputies and senators who attended the session.

Guevara Note to Congress

PY020333 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0224 GMT 2 Nov 79 PY

[Text of note sent by Walter Guevara Arze to National Congress on 1 November 1979]

[Text] Honorable messrs senators and deputies:

Democracy and you as much as I and all the Bolivian people have been betrayed. Among the main traitors are four or five members of the honorable Congress. They are Guillermo Bedregal, Jose Fellman, Abel Ayoroa and Edil Sandoval. There are still a few missing whom I will denounce in good time, and if I cannot do so, they will unmask themselves.

Their subversive activities have been proven for at least 2 weeks now. I handed down this information, with all the details of the plan which was carried out today, to several senators and deputies with the hope that the houses would initiate an investigation and decide their opportune expulsion. I also reported this to Hernan Siles, Victor Paz Estenssoro and Comrade Juan Lechin. Unfortunately, it is impossible to prove with documents the complicity in actions of this nature.

I repeatedly appealed to the Army High Command requesting that the future of the officers involved be changed. I summoned the commanders of units posted in La Paz and surrounding areas to a breakfast meeting to insistently explain to them that the coup which was being organized for after the OAS General Assembly would be nothing less than suicide for their institution and great harm for our country.

Stretching my powers, and as captain general of the nation's armed forces, I ordered the replacement of the commanders of some regiments. A few days ago I invited Col Alberto Natusch Busch to my house and together with Paz Estenssoro exhorted him to give up the wild action he was being dragged into by Bedregal, Fellman and Sandoval Moron. He denied all subversive activities and tried to give me advice on what I should do as president of the republic, thus repeating Bedregal's thoughts word for word.

Col Natusch Busch met only 2 days ago with the interior minister and sent me a message stating that the accusations made by the government were unjustified. Yesterday afternoon he betrayed a common friend, Senator Tineo, asking him to tell me that as an honorable officer he could and should be considered as a pillar of the democratic process. A short time later, Bedregal and Fellman started to spread lies in the halls of the Congress, thus deliberately seeking the reaction of the national representatives in the executive branch.

In this way, unscrupulous individuals who still have unsettled scores tried to make the Chamber of Deputies believe that I had intentions of closing Congress, which is an infamous lie which is not in keeping with my principles. I have done nothing but comply and carry out the Congress' decisions, from which I acquired by powers.

Those traitors to democracy, to their oath as representatives of the people, to their political parties and to their chiefs whose names and titles they used to cover their infamy, accompanied by a so-called labor leader, wish to present themselves before the nation as the rescuers of democracy and defenders of Congress. But they forgot that despite any differences of opinion, parliamentarians will never play the role of traitors. [sentence as received]

At this point it is important to point out that a constitutional president who is named to secure the transition of democracy has no legal authority to take coercive measures which contradict the development of democracy, the future of which he was entrusted to defend.

I was tempted several times to ask the Congress to expel the subversives. The treacherous action of Fellman, Bedregal and others in Congress stopped me from requesting that those measures be taken, because Congress' denial would have done nothing but strengthen the subversives' treason. I defended democracy with the persuasive and legal methods I had and I do not repent that.

The honorable Congress must become another resistence organ of the country against dictatorship.

May providence guide your deliberations and may it inspire you to defend the freedom, welfare and happiness of our country.

Congress Supports Guevara

PY020339 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0240 GMT 2 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The National Congress meeting tonight passed a resolution supporting the constitutional government of Walter Guevara Arze. Senate President Leonidas Sanchez provided the following information:

[Begin Sanchez recording] In tonight's session the National Congress unanimously passed a resolution which is couched in these terms: 1) The coup launched today by Colonel Natusch Busch is condemned; 2) The resolution whereby Walter Guevara Arze had been invested as the nation's interim president and elections are to be held within the established time must be respected; and 3) Congress will have to continue functioning with all the rights and privileges granted by the constitution, because it represents the sovereign will of the people. [end recording]

This has been the statement of the Senate President regarding the Congress resolution giving full support to the constitutional government of Guevara Arze.

Congress Suspended; State of Siege Declared

PY020720 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0714 GMT 2 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 2 Nov (LATIN)--The new Bolivian Government headed by Col Alberto Natusch Busch decreed a state of siege throughout Bolivia early this morning, and suspended Congress. This report was released by Natusch's press secretary.

The two measures were adopted at the conclusion of the first meeting with the ministers installed last night.

Early this morning the Press Secretariat of the Presidency released a communique which indicates that "the armed forces of the nation, through their highest representative, Col Alberto Natusch Busch, are in urgent need of suspending the functions of Congress, thus guarding the security of the country and its inhabitants."

The government justified this step by explaining in the document that "the goal of the government of the armed forces of the nation is to maintain the validity of the National Congress, confident of the patriotic honor of the national representatives who, above and beyond political vicissitudes, are dutybound to the mandate conferred upon them by the people."

It then stresses that "notwithstanding and because of the existing misunderstandings regarding the new nationalist framework which is trying to achieve an atmosphere of peace and harmony, and in view of the repeated calls to subversion by several political factions," it finds it necessary to suspend the activities of Congress.

A supreme decree was released at the same time which delcares "a state of siege throughout the national territory." Consequently, as of today all political meetings are banned, and nighttime activities and the movement of persons are also limited.

The two measures were the first to be approved by the cabinet of Natusch, who yesterday became Bolivia's president after a coup d'etat instigated by civilians and the military. Early this morning military patrols were being maintained in this capital.

Tanks Guard Congress Building

PY012207 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2125 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 1 Nov (LATIN)--Ten medium and seven light tanks were posted this afternoon in front of the Congress building prior to the time scheduled for a meeting of both congressional houses to discuss the situation created by the uprising led by Col Alberto Natusch Busch.

Eight tanks were posted in front of the main entrance to the Congress building, which is located within a short walking distance from the Presidential Palace which Colonel Natusch has occupied and in which he plans to install his cabinet this evening.

The beginning of the congressional session announced for 2000 GMT was delayed for another hour while congressmen held consultations.

Six Dead, Eight Injured

PY011852 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1734 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 1 Nov (LATIN)--Civilian demonstrators opposing the military uprising have clashed with rebel troops posted around the Presidential Palace, and as a result there are at least six persons dead and eight persons injured, according to initial reports.

Colonel Natusch, 52, announced the formation of a leftist national government, with a cabinet to be composed mostly of civilians and some army officers.

Initially there were no reports of resistance to the coup within the armed forces, but Natusch himself announced that the commanders of Santa Cruz, 900 kilometers southeast of La Paz, are meeting to analyze the situation.

The new authorities gave assurances that calm prevails throughout the country and in most of this capital of 600,000 where there were clashes only in the neighborhood of the Presidential Palace.

Student and workers opposing the uprising threw stones at tanks stationed near the Presidential Palace and troops resorted to gunfire and gas to disperse them. Anti-riot troops charged against the demonstrators several times, and shortly after noon succeeded in clearing the plaza in front of the San Francisco Church where the clashes took place.

Cochabamba Violence

PY012214 Paris AFP in Spanish 2123 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 1 Nov (AFP)--At least one person killed and seven wounded was the result of a clash between soldiers and civilians opposing the military coup in Cochabamba, the second largest city in Bolivia, authoritative sources reported here today.

In clashes which took place in La Paz this morning in the wake of the coup led by Col Alberto Natusch Busch, three civilians were killed and six wounded by gunshots.

Banzer Supports Natusch

PA020235 Paris AFP in Spanish 0105 GMT 2 Nov 79 PA

[Text] La Paz, 1 Nov (AFP)--Former President Hugo Banzer expressed here today his personal support for Bolivia's new chief of government, Col Alberto Natusch Busch, who was his minister of peasant affairs. In an impromptu news conference Banzer said that if the armed forces as a whole need his participation in the new political system, he will give it willingly.

This movement must be considered as very responsible because it has the support of most of the armed forces, he added. This situation has come to pass because Walter Guevara's government has been politically and structurally weak, he said. However, I must make it clear that my party, the National Democratic Alliance [ADN], has not participated in this military movement and we are analyzing the new political situation.

Asked about the political future of the trial which the National Congress has established against him, Banzer said that his greatest desire is that the trial develops normally and its real and objective goals determined. We have no intention of concealing anything from the country.

Today's military coup is allegedly a new expression of the armed forces' democratic intentions. The new government authorities have expressed their intention to respect Congress and the people's representatives. There is a consensus in the country that the democratization process begun by the armed forces during my presidential term must be continued, Banzer concluded. General Banzer was president of Bolivia from 1971 to 1978.

MIR Leader Condemns Coup

PY021033 Paris AFP in Spanish 0244 GMT 2 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpts] Lisbon, 1 Nov (AFP)--The chairman of the Bolivian Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), Jaime Paz Zamora, stated here tonight that the coup d'etat in his country was organized by "irresponsible and opportunist civilians and military." Paz, who participated in the Bolivian presidential elections last July as a vice presidential candidate for the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP), is in Portugal to participate in a meeting of solidarity for the Arab peoples and in defense of the Palestinian cause.

After stressing that Colonel Natusch Busch "has all the characteristics of a man of the right" and that his coup "is inspired along the same lines," Paz compared the coup with a similar attempt that took place 15 days ago. He also believes that the authors of the coup "used democratic language today with a perfect demagogic touch.

"It is difficult to believe that Natusch provoked the coup to stay in power for only 5 months (until the next presidential elections), " the MIR leader added, indicating that "the coup, which was organized mainly against the UDP, is an attempt at manipulating the upcoming elections for the third consecutive time, and to stop the UDP, for the third time since 1978 and 1979, from achieving power by winning the elections in a democratic way.

"The coincidence of the coup with the conclusion of the OAS meeting, at which Bolivia obtained a great victory (regarding its right to a sea outlet), proves the irresponsibility of the coupists and their lack of national awareness, because with their actions, they have harmed Bolivia," he concluded.

MNRI Denies Participation in Coup

PY011304 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1208 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] (Luis Pelaez Rioja), leader of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI], categorically rejects the involvement of this political sector in the military movement.

[Begin (Pelaez Rioja) recording] Mr Journalist, in view of the remarks to the effect that the MNRI is involved in the antidemocratic and antinational military uprising, I must state that the MNRI, loyal to the guidelines established by Hernan Siles Zuazo, categorically rejects this new attack against national sovereignty, and faithful to its democratic calling will defend the democratic process side by side with the Bolivian Workers Central. The MNRI supports the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP]. In the next few hours, Mr Journalist, we will release an official communique. [end recording]

MNRI Expels Members Involved

PY020116 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The Political Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI] has decided to expel--for having engaged in shameful actions--those congressmen involved in the military coup which took place early this morning led by Col Alberto Natusch Busch. The decision affects Edil Sandoval Moron, Carlos Carrasco, Willy Sandoval Moron, Abel Ayoroa Argandona and other MNRI members.

In a communique, the MNRI charges the above congressmen with having disrupted democracy. Their expulsion for engaging in shameful actions was decided in recent hours because the MNRI believes that the involvement of its members in the coup entails a position which goes contrary to popular will. The MNRI is aware of its political role in the National Congress and advocates the preservation of democracy. The MNRI has also expelled Oscar Garcia, (Delio Bernal), German Condori, and (Wilfredo Cotei).

Paz Estenssoro, MNR Denounce Coup

PY020215 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network 0125 GMT 2 Nov 79 PY

[Communique issued by the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) on 1 November]

[Text] The national Political Committee of the MNR met with the congressional bloc regarding the new political situation which arose early this morning and, considering the dramatic and complex moments the country is experiencing, resolves:

1. To reaffirm its profound democratic conviction and its unswerving identification with the aspiration of the nation's majority which fundamentally supports a pluralist democracy, social justice and essential liberties;

2. To pledge its loyalty to its principles and postulates which reject any rupture of the constitutional process, thus precluding the participation of the MNR in the regime which anomalously came into being; and

3. To advise militants of the MNR not to participate in the new regime, thus maintaining unity in the ranks of the party and supporting the unbending nationalistic, revolutionary and democratic convictions of the party leadership.

La Paz, 1 November 1979

[Signed] Victor Paz Estenssoro, national leader of the MNR; Edwin Rodriguez Aguirre, national executive secretary of the MNR.

PS-1 Leader Disavows Coup

PY011549 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1350 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] (Teodoro Cruz) of Panamericana's press office has had a talk with Marcelo Quiroga de Santa Cruz of the Socialist Party-1 (PS-1), which is identified with the country's labor sector. He said he will have nothing at all to do with the political-military farce which broke out early this morning and which is headed by Col Alberto Natusch Busch. We repeat, this information was given by Quiroga, first secretary of the PS-1. The following are his statements:

[Begin recording] [Question] What do you have to say about current political events?

[Answer] Yes, we must remind all those who are listening to us that it was scarcely 48 hours ago that the PS-1 warned, during an impromptu press conference, about the imminent outcome [words indistinct] institutional during the first days of November. We said that the solution to this crisis would be found, according to information, in a third coup or a third election.

What has happened this morning is an attempt at combining the two alternatives, to pretend that it is a process which would guarantee the constitutionalization of the state's branches when, in reality, it is a question of institutionalizing the dictatorship through another military coup which has found a disguise in some useful agents: two minority factions of the National Revolutionary Movement [words indistinct].

It is regrettable, but the two factions are playing the role of disguising the attempt at consolidating a business-military dictatorship, which in turn is cloaked in populist language which does not respect the ongress or university autonomy.

We socialists wish to warn that in fulfilling our duties to and for the working class and the Bolivian people, we will not support this farce. On the contrary, we call on the working class and the Bolivian people to resist, because they are the real protagonists of this democratic process which will conclude [words indistinct] this heroic gesture to resist this new regressive attempt which has no sympathy for the democratic vocation of the majority of Latin American countries.

That is all, my friend. [end recording]

Radio Fides Scores Uprising

PY012135 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 2105 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Communique issued by Radio Fides in La Paz on 1 November]

[Text] Radio Fides, a Catholic station managed by the Jesuits, hereby denounces the invasion and military occupation of its installations perpetrated this morning at 0600 by officers and personnel of the Tarapaca Motorized Regiment.

The military occupation was supported by five armored cars of the regiment and the military personnel invaded the station's studio after jumping over the walls of the San Calixto School, which is also managed by the Jesuits.

From 0600 to 0830, Radio Fides remained silent because it was physically occupied by personnel of the Tarapaca Regiment, who held the station personnel who were then inside the installations. Radio Fides is not broadcasting today, 1 November 1979, year of the 100th anniversary of the loss of our Pacific coast, any information of the events which took place today to protest the violent occupation which has no precedent in its 41 years of existence.

For the same reason, Radio Fides questioned the order to go into network with the state-owned radio station because it regards [passage indistinct].

Biographic Information on Natusch

PY011832 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 1 Nov (TELAM)--The leader of the military coup which broke out this morning, Colonel Natusch Busch, who is 52 years old, is the present director of the Army Military School, stationed in La Paz. He is the nephew of General Busch, hero of the Chaco War. Twenty days ago, Colonel Natusch Busch was identified as one of the leaders of the frustrated military coup in Trinidad, located 600 km from La Paz. However, in spite of this he was appointed by the High Military Command to investigate that coup. The commission has not yet issued a report on its findings.

Natusch Busch was active in Gen Hugo Banzer's government as agriculture minister and was frequently named as a future military president. His long involvement with the Agriculture and Peasant Affairs Ministry enabled him to gain a certain following among peasants. He is a tenacious defender of the military-peasant agreement, which is frequently challenged by the political and labor organizations.

He once told the press that politically he placed himself to the right of Hugo Banzer, but he has now announced that his will be a leftist, popular and democratic government.

Although he was invited, he was the only high-ranking military officer who did not attend the luncheon which Secretary of State Cyrus Vance held last week. At that luncheon Vance called on political leaders and military chiefs to defend democracy.

International Flights Resumed

PY011553 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1538 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] It has been reported that international flights were resumed at El Alto Airport. Domestic flights are, however, still suspended. Thus, the decision to resume international flights has been implemented.

ORFILA SAYS OAS DELEGATIONS PROVIDED WITH FULL GUARANTEES

PY011508 Paris AFP in Spanish 1354 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 1 Nov (AFP)--The OAS secretary general, Argentine citizen Alejandro Orfila, told AFP that "all American delegations have received full guarantees from the military authorities."

Orfila, who was accompanied by a Colonel named Arteaga, indicated that both he and the members of the OAS Ninth General Assembly, which ended last night in La Paz, will return to their home countries during the day.

However, the French observers and the delegates [words indistinct] are under a sort of siege because their hotel is located close to the state university, and the area has been "taken over" by troops.

Delegates to Depart on Military Planes

PY011739 Paris AFP in Spanish 1713 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 1 Nov (AFP)--All delegates to the Ninth OAS General Assembly which ended here last night will leave the country today in military planes, a spokesman of the OAS General Secretariat told AFP. The spokesman said that the OAS delegates will leave La Paz for "a neighboring country" which has not yet been determined, in military planes because all civilian airports are closed. The OAS delegates, who remain isolated in their hotels, will be taken to the El Alto Military Base in military vehicles, the spokesman said.

Delegates Leave for Peru

PA020100 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0034 GMT 2 Nov 79 PA

[Text] La Paz, 1 Nov (EFE)--The delegations of Chile, Peru, Venezuela, Spain, Brazil, Mexico and some OAS personnel left La Paz tonight for Lima on a special Bolivian National Airlines flight. The new Bolivian Government placed two airplanes at the disposal of the delegations attending the Ninth OAS Assembly, which ended yesterday, for their flight to Lima.

Air operations were canceled today in La Paz as a result of the military coup. They had been interrupted earlier by a strike by airport employees.

Some 300 persons who attended the OAS Assembly were waiting to leave El Alto Airport in La Paz as of departure time. The delegates had to wait almost 12 hours in the hotel where the OAS Assembly was held before being transferred to the airport because of incidents between students and soldiers.

Participants in the assembly were visibly upset because OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila was able to leave this morning for Mendoza, his birthplace, while they continued to wait impatiently. The delegates' anger over Orfila's attitude was contrasted with their satisfaction with Assistant Secretary General Zelaya Coronado, a Guatemalan, who remained with them.

ARMY WILL NOT PURCHASE MATERIEL DUE TO ECONOMIC CRISIS

PY312258 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 25 Oct 79 p 5 PY

[Text] In view of the difficult economic situation the country is facing, the armed forces has not provided for the purchase of war materiel and will only renew some of the materiel which is considered out of date.

This information was given by Army Commander in Chief Gen Ramon Azero after a meeting he held with the president in which they analyzed the army's economic situation.

General Azero stated that in taking advantage of the finance minister's presence, points of view were exchanged regarding the need to increase the budget, particularly for the upkeep of the soldiers and cadets being trained in military institutes since the amount alloted for this purpose is not enough. He added that studies are being carried out in order to establish the army's budget and possibilities that it may be increased.

General Azero was asked for an opinion on the possibility that the regime of President Guevara Arze stay in power for another year, but he declined to comment. He said that that was a political issue and "I do not like to make any comments regarding the issue."

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH SWITZERLAND--The Bolivian and Swiss governments signed an agreement today by which Switzerland commits itself to disemburse 11 million Swiss francs as a donation which will be made available to the Bolivian National Community Development Service. The agreement was concluded within the framework of the treaty on technical and scientific cooperation signed by the two countries on 30 November, 1973. [La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 Oct 79 PY]

THOUSANDS PROTEST SLAYING OF STRIKER IN SAO PAULO

PY312003 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1937 GMT 31 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo, 31 Oct (LATIN)--Several thousand people today stopped traffic in this city during the funeral of the worker who died yesterday during a clash with the police forces.

The people were carrying posters demanding vengenance for the death of Santos Dias da Silva, 37, who died when the police tried to disperse picketing strikers who had gathered in front of an engineering equipment factory.

The funeral service was conducted at the Sao Paulo Cathedral by Archbishop Paulo Evaristo Arns, a well known defender of workers rights. During the sermon the archbishop condemned the existence of a law to protect employers and another one to protect the workers and stated that it is not right that a worker should be murdered.

Office employees applauded and threw confetti from the top floors as the funeral procession made its way through the center of this city. Police forces in uniform who normally patrol this district were not seen there today.

Conflicting reports on the number of metal workers who are still on strike were being issued. Today is their third day on strike. Union leaders stated that 160,000 of 400,000 metal workers in this city did not go to work today whereas Labor Ministry officials reported that less than 30,000 workers are on strike.

The workers were called to attend an assembly today in which they will decide whether to accept the 67 percent increase offered by employers or whether to persist in their demands for an 83 percent salary increase.

OSASCO METAL WORKERS TO RETURN TO WORK

PY311217 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 31 Oct 79 PY

[Text] The Osasco metal workers will return to work today since they signed an agreement with their employers yesterday after a meeting at the regional labor court.

The metal workers of Sao Paulo and Guarulhos will continue their strike because they must study the new proposal presented by the employers at a general assembly scheduled for 1600 today at Pacaimbu stadium, made available for the meeting by Sao Paulo Mayor Reinaldo de Barros.

Immediately after the assembly, the DRT [Regional Labor Headquarters] will resort to a collective dismissal of workers at 1800, unless an agreement is reached beforehand.

BRIEFS

FUNAI PRESIDENT RESIGNS--FUNAI [National Indian Foundation] President Adhemar Ribeiro da Silva has resigned from his post, reportedly becauseof pressure he has been receiving from the Amazonas FUNAI coordinator since dismissing some officials charged with corruption. Ribeiro da Silva will have to submit his resignation formally to Interior Minister Mario Andreazza within the next few days. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Oct 79 PY]

COSTA RICAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS 4-DAY VISIT

FY311831 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 31 Oct 79 FY

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Calderon is in Santiago. Upon his arrival a few minutes ago, he said that his country believes that the Bolivian landlocked situation should not be discussed by the OAS. He explained that although Costa Rica had voted in favor of the La Paz resolution, it was only because this resolution had the nature of a recommendation. He added: We believe that this is an issue that must be solved exclusively by the countries that are involved.

The Costa Rican foreign minister arrived in Santiago a few minutes ago to begin a 4-day official visit. He was welcomed at the airport by his Chilean colleague, Hernan Cubillos, and by Costa Rican Embassy personnel headed by that country's ambassador, Manuel Hernandez. [name as heard]

During a brief talk with journalists at the airport, Foreign Minister Calderon said he was visiting Chile in a spirit of friendship. He added that some decades ago Costa Rica took as an example the social and judicial system of Chile. He said that he hopes his country can also learn some valuable experiences from the present Chilean situation.

He added that in his talks with the Chilean foreign minister, he will discuss bilateral relations and review ways in which they can be strengthened, especially through technical cooperation.

Meeting With Pinochet

PY010126 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 31 Oct 79 FY

[Excerpt] President Pinochet met this afternoon with Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Calderon.

BRIEFS

YOUTH SECRETARIAT LEADER--(Luis Cordero Barrera) assumed today his post as director of the National Youth Secretariat. He was preceeded by Humberto Prieto Concha. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 26 Oct 69 FY]

WOOD BY-PRODUCTS--Exports of Chilean wood by-products amounted to $144.4 million during the first half of this year, that is, 34.1 percent higher than those of last year. Of these exports, cellulose accounted for 44.6 percent, lumber 26.7 percent, logs 10.2 percent, newsprint 9.6 percent, fine cardboard 4.9 percent and other products 4 percent. Argentina was the leading purchaser, followed by Brazil, Korea, Germany, France, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Japan. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 15 Oct 79 FY]

LEFTISTS TO UNITE FOR ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

PA011248 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 31 Oct 79 PA

[Text] In an agreement signed at the headquarters of the Firmes Movement, spokesmen of Colombia's leftist organizations voiced their intention to join in a single opposition front. They agreed to lay the groundwork for a joint electoral campaign and later to present a democratic opposition front.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the Firmes Movement, the Communist Party of Colombia, the (MOIR), Popular Democracy, the National Popular Alliance-National Opposition Union [ANAPO-UNO] and the Independent Liberal Movement. They agreed that Firmes will draft the joint declaration to be submitted to the meeting's Central Committee.

PLANNING OFFICIAL VIEWS ECONOMIC POLICY CHANGES

PA011351 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 24 Oct 79 pp 1, 8 PA

[Text] The expansion factors still persisting in the Colombian economy will be controlled in the very near future and within a few months an exchange policy more in agreement "with a long-range adjustment of the country's foreign sector will be implemented," Planning Director Eduardo Wiesner Duran said in an analysis for European banks on the Colombian economic situation and its immediate future.

Wiesner mentioned the latest economic measures, such as a greater opening to the foreign sector and the faster handling of payments abroad, as well as the fact that there is no longer a deficit in the balance of payments. "These factors indicate that the country is approaching the greatly desired foreign adjustment."

"Once we have attained this, we will have strengthened our exchange position without launching the country on an inflationary adventure. Now we can give greater support to minor exports and reactivate public spending."

He said that "less expansionist exchange will permit a more neutral and less interventionist monetary policy."

The National Council on Economic and Social Policies [CONPES], decided that in the future "the country will not receive direct loans, guarantee them or service them, nor will it assume currency exchange risks. It will allow the institutions themselves and the investment projects, on their own merit, to guarantee foreign credits."

This will make the main attraction for the investor not the country's international reserves but the investment project itself. The nation is reserving its credit to make general-purpose loans or to issue bonds and loans equivalent to the "per-program" loans which developing countries desire so much.

The planning director referred to the policy of authorizing Colombian capital investments abroad and said Colombian foreign investments totaling $90 million had been authorized in 1978, even though in previous years these had totaled only $26.6 million.

A country authorizing investments abroad cannot oppose foreign investments at home, but these have been assigned the role of complementing the domestic savings capacity and of making technological contributions in the energy, mining and chemical fields in which the country needs much capital and much technological assistance.

"We also hope," Wiesner said, "that foreign investments will play an important role in our so-called national integration plan, and especially in its purpose of regional decentralization, and that these investments be made especially in the provinces, Cali and Medellin." We shall help with large investments in the infrastructure and communications in these regions so investors will not face high transportation costs in shipping to consuming centers.

We also want foreign investors to cooperate on two main national objectives--greater domestic industrial efficiency and expansion and diversification of our exports, for which we shall set quotas.

Quoting figures, Wiesner, said that authorized foreign investments amounted to $55 million in 1975, $75 million in 1976, $49 million in 1977, $65 million in 1978 and this year $134,400,000 by July. During the past 2 years most of these were in mining and industry.

If we analyze the source of these investments we see that in 1978 the United States obtained authorization to invest $16,328,000; Switzerland $16,994,000; Spain $6,364,000; Ecuador $4,744,000; Japan $4.25 million; France $3,402,000; Panama $2.6 million; Sweden $2,173,000; the Federal Republic of Germany $1.09 million and Canada $1 million.

M-19 'SECOND IN COMMAND' CAPTURED

PA011512 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Nov 79 PA

[Summary] An operational unit of the Military Institutes Brigade captured Alvaro Fayad, second in command of the clandestine organization M-19, together with other three persons whose names were withheld. The same sources revealed that Fayad also used the aliases Cuco or David.

BRIEFS

FRG CREDIT--The FRG has granted Colombia a 97-million peso credit which will be used to finance electrification projects and to purchase several ships that will be put into service by the port authority. The agreement will be signed tomorrow by Finance Minister Jaime Garcia Parra and FRG Ambassador Hanz Heinrich Noebel. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 31 Oct 79 PA]

VANCE REMARKS ON DEMOCRATIC PROCESS TERMED 'ENCOURAGING'

PY311552 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 29 Oct 79 p 5 PY

[Editorial: "In Accordance With the Code of Democracy"]

[Excerpts] The United States is worried "that democratic processes will be interrupted by coups d'etat," according to a UPI report from La Paz published here. This statement was presumably made by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance "to Bolivian military officers and politicians" during a lunch at the U.S. Embassy.

According to the same sources, "Carter's representative clearly said that his government will not recognize any regime which emerges from a revolutionary coup" and that "it will do all it can to destablize those governments, mainly through measures of an economic nature." Thus we have a clear position in the defense of democracy, exactly as it is conceived in the third paragraph of the universal declaration on human rights.

We understand that there is a similarity in all the rules contained in any democratic constitution that are the basis of the power of public authority; but limiting ourselves to our own country, we understand that Vance's words are directed at the political adventurers who have speculated many times with U.S. "sympathies" in order to interrupt democratic processes through coups d'etat. Otherwise, his words are encouraging for such processes, among which Paraguay's must be emphatically included; a Paraguay with a legitimate constitution, with periodic elections, with a government that has a popular base, with freedom of choice for its citizens and with a democratic, multiparty system in full force.

Conversely, then, Vance's words mean that the United States will promote the stability of democratic governments, which in turn means that it will try to understand fully the popular bases which grants them authority and the political nature of the opposition with which they are faced. In the light of our own realities this focus puts us at ease, because the origin of the national government is evident in the powerful capacity of the Colorado Party and the guarantees that are in force for the multiparty system, against which the opposition is conspiring with so many divisions and collusions.

With common sense, it is possible to conclude that the antidemocratic regression that would from the encouragement (harmful, in addition to being improper) of this type of opposition, far from guaranteeing constitutional normality and the full enforcement of human rights, would unavoidably provoke their desecration. Understood thusly, Vance's words are encouraging for democracies, and especially for our country, which is seeking to improve its democracy despite the persistence of certain types of political extremism that are trying to destabilize it and alienate the understanding and respect it has abroad.

ATTORNEY GENERAL AGAIN ASKS DENIAL OF LAINO PETITION

PY331630 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 31 Oct 79 p 16 PY

[Excerpt] The attorney general, Clotildo Jimenez Benitez, recommended yesterday that the Supreme Court reject the second habeas corpus petition that had been submitted for requesting the release of Domingo Laino. The attorney general indicated that the first habeas corpus petition has already been judged and a decision on it handed down, and he considers the statement of Juan Manuel Benitez Florentin, Laino's lawyer, to be misleading and without legal standing.

CUBAN PARTY OFFICIAL ADDRESSES COMMUNIST CONGRESS

FL020138 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Peruvian communists have the unquestionable distinction of having been the forerunners of the ideas of scientific socialism in Peru. Julian Rizo Alvarez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, has declared in Lima as guest of the Peruvian Communist Party Seventh Congress.

Rizo Alvarez began his speech by expressing deep respect for Peruvian communists. He added that Cuba attaches great importance to their congress because it is certain that they will find fair answers to cope with the complex setting in which their struggles are taking place. Rizo Alvarez spoke after the representatives of the USSR and Vietnam. His speech was interrupted by frequent applause and the chanting of slogans of support for Cuba.

Meanwhile, the CPSU has sent greetings to the congress saying the Peruvian Communist Party Seventh Congress will help to consolidate the progressive forces in that South American country.

BRIEFS

OIL SALE REPORT--Lima, 25 Oct--Gen Rene Balarezo, Peruvian energy and mines minister, today reported that so far this year Peru has sold 800,000 barrels of oil at $40.77 per barrel, for a total of $32,616,000. It also sold 321,000 tons of copper for which it will receive between $700 and $750 million. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1322 GMT 25 Oct 79 PA]

NEW VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR--Lima, 24 Oct--Ildegar Perez Segnini, the new Venezuelan ambassador to Peru, presented his credentials today to Peruvian President Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2354 GMT 24 Oct 79 PA]

NAVY CHIEF CRITICIZES OAS POLITICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

PY301719 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1500 GMT 31 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpts] The OAS has no right to recommend to Uruguay the steps it should take in its political process because the principle of self-determination cannot be violated. This was stated this morning by the navy commander, Vice Adm Hugo Marquez, who referred to the Uruguayan participation in the OAS meeting taking place in Bolivia.

He gave this opinion to Radio El Espectador after receiving the new U.S. and Mexican ambassadors.

[Begin recording] The OAS obviously has no right to recommend anything, because legally this violates principles which Uruguay has always respected and practiced--those of the self-determination of peoples and of nonintervention. This is a juridical [word indistinct] of ours. Uruguay will not agree that anybody can change those rules.

[Question] How would you define the presence in OAS lobbies of persons who are said to have been (?expelled) from Uruguay?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] they are terrorists or those bad politicians who escaped, because nobody expelled them from here; they left of their own accord with their tails between their legs simply because they acted badly. Those are the gentlemen who are talking and giving opinions and approaching the delegates and whispering to them about measures to be taken against us.

[Question] In view of those facts, how do you look upon the prospects for OAS integration in the future?

[Answer] My strictly personal opinion is that the OAS has a very poor future if it does not take the road it should really be following according to its agreements and statutes. The organization is going down the wrong road. [end recording]

These were the statements of the navy commander, Vice Adm Hugo L. Marquez.

ARMY COMMANDER SAYS SUBVERSIVES TRYING TO REORGANIZE

PY311803 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1500 GMT 31 Oct 79 PY

[Text] The army commander has just attended a training demonstration by an antisubversive unit of the 1st Infantry Battalion. At the end of the exercise the commander of the unit, Lt Col (Hector Terra), said:

[Begin recording] The armed forces should always be trained to combat sedition, whatever its method or the place where it takes place.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Subversive activities have diminished since the armed forces defeated the subversives' armed branch. Sedition continues at the present time, however, and its adherents are trying to reorganize. [end recording]

This statement was made by Lt Col (Hector Terra).

DEMOCRATIC ACTION RESPONDS TO GOVERNMENT CHARGES

PA011324 Paris AFP in Spanish 0046 GMT 1 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 31 Oct (AFP)--The union bureau of Democratic Action [AD], the principal opposition party to President Luis Herrera Campins' Social Christian government, has issued a communique accusing him of designing an economic policy of the Chilean type when that country was ruled by Eduardo Frei.

According to the long communique, that policy plunged the Chileans into starvation, misery and desperation.

The communique was released in response to government charges that the country's current malaise and the recent demonstrations staged to protest the high cost of living have political origins and that AD is involved.

AD's union bureau charges that in today's Venezuela the businessmen and industrialists benefit from the government through a price liberation policy, but the workers, professionals and technicians are all dissatisfied with the present situation.

The communique is signed by all members of the AD union bureau, who are also in the board of directors of the powerful Confederation of Workers of Venezuela (CTV).

This labor central yesterday delivered to the Labor Ministry a list of belligerent demands, setting a 120-hour deadline for a number of labor problems in both state-owned and private companies to be resolved.

In the event that there is no solution, the CTV, with the support of the leftist Unified Workers Federation of Venezuela will go on strike on Monday.

Labor Minister Reinaldo Rodriguez Navarro [as received] accepted the list of demands, but told the labor leaders that he rejected the term belligerent, alleging that it is necessary to wait 30 days.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES INCREASED OIL INVESTMENTS

PA011249 Paris AFP in Spanish 2340 GMT 31 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 31 Oct (AFP)--Planning Minister Ricardo Martinez announced here today that in the eighties Venezuela will invest 100 billion bolivares (over $20 billion) in its oil program.

The announcement was made to Crown Prince Harald of Norway, who is in Venezuela heading a delegation interested in reaching a number of economic cooperation agreements.

According to Martinez, a yearly investment of 10 billion bolivares (over $2 billion) is contemplated in the sixth national plan and is perhaps Venezuela's most important investment program.

He stressed that the oil program's objectives includes the exploitation of new areas and the updating and modernization of existing installations which he described as obsolete.

He added that Venezuela needs foreign cooperation in this area in order to expand its production potential and increase it to 2.8 million barrels per day.

PRESIDENT ROYO NOTES GOOD RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA020326 Panama City Televisora Nacional 1730 GMT 1 Nov 79 PA

[Statement by President Royo at the inauguration of an office of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Panama on 31 October--recorded]

[Excerpt] It is often believed that good relations between two countries depend only on relations between their governments. Relations between the U.S. and Panamanian governments are good. They are good and both governments must help to make them better.

I say they are good because Panama was treated justly after many decades of struggle by the Panamanians. A breath of fresh air has entered through the U.S. window. A people which on their own have a great sense of fair play and justice, a people which have always been concerned with freedom, human rights and democracy and a government such as the one presided over by Jimmy Carter, took charge of the situation and echoed the feelings of this people which, perhaps for lack of information, did not believe much in the worth of the treaties. However, the new relationship which has emerged between the two countries will soon prove to the U.S. people that their leaders were correct. Perhaps they anticipated a little what the people felt but had not expressed--that of being just with another country. Although many U.S. circles felt that something was lost and that they were betrayed, this feeling will give way to another--that of thanks to the justice done to a small country like Panama. There has emerged a new relationship. A conflict has come to an end and today the two governments and peoples are ready to implement this new relationship and improve it.

As I have said previously this demands many responsibilities. It demands responsibilities toward Panama's development, peace and well being. Since relationships between two peoples cannot only be measured by the good relations existing between their governments, but must also be measured on a person-to-person basis, the installation today in Panama of a U.S. Chamber of Commerce means that U.S. and Panamanian businessmen will help to develop good mutual business relations.

I do not think this will affect U.S. development very much. Perhaps it could affect the policies of economic opening and justice toward small countries like Panama. It will surely affect our development. To the extent that all Panamanians and foreigners of good will invest in this country and help make it grow, they are fundamentally affecting our economic development which will also bring social development to the republic. Let us, therefore, give all due importance to the creation of this U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Panama, because it will help Panamanians. Let us hope that members of this chamber will become better acquainted with Panama and that they will invest in Panama because they believe in its present and future. We also hope they will help people of the United States to know Panama better and the U.S. Government to know Panama better and, through Panama, other Latin America countries. We hope this will allow the U.S. Congress and the U.S. executive to look upon economic and trade relations with the Latin American people with a greater spirit of justice. Let there be no selfishness. There can be an improvement of ties with Latin America--and especially with our country --while U.S. domestic interests are protected.

You may be sure that you are in a democratic country where there is a maximum respect for the freedom of all human beings. This is a country where we are striving to preserve this social peace which all Panamanians aspire to so that foreigners and Panamanians can live together without hatred or resentments. This is a country where no one is persecuted because of the color of his skin, religious creeds or political beliefs. We echo the principles expressed by the distinguished U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance when he outlined the U.S.-Latin American policy and spoke of respect for pluralism.

This means respect for political and public freedoms as well as respect for different ideas. These are the necessary conditions to prevent terrorism, kidnapings and class hatreds.

A government must not lean toward any of the extremes and must try to preserve, at home and abroad, a sense of balance that will allow a satisfactory coexistence of foreigners, Panamanians and all persons who come to this country, without the need to promote or increase hatreds and class struggle.

This is why--even though at times this is not understood and even though at times this is misinterpreted and there are attempts to promote hatred among Panamanians because of resentment or ideas they may have--if we want to preserve peace in our country and we do not want to happen here what has happened in other countries which went to extremes, we must try to preserve a just and happy medium.

Let Panama be a country where the private sector is protected and where there is dependability on the rules of the game. Let businessmen know that their investments made today will be protected and prosper in the future, but that in this country the workers' rights are also protected and safeguarded.

We shall promote this spirit of social justice among all Panamanians--among those who invest and the poor who work--so that we can have a peaceful country. These are the feelings of our government. This is why we warmly welcome all those who come to Panama to invest, all those who improve Panamanian economic relations and all those who increase Panama's economic relations with other countries and, in this specific case, with the United States. These persons are welcome and Panama already offers many incentives for investment. We wish we had more to offer. As long as it does not change our identity and is not detrimental to our sovereingty, I think that Panama has to be still more daring in offering incentives for foreign investment.

These should be investments which do not exploit--investments which show faith in mankind and respect for human beings who can make these investments grow, that is to day, the workers.

If we can combine these factors in a country that offers assurances, where no one feels fear or panic because of ideologies which do not agree with the beliefs of the Panamanians, where the people know what kind of government they have, what we are and what we want, our country will be a stable and dependable country, secure for investments and for all those who would live in it.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON CENTRAL AMERICA

PA011956 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Nov 79 PA

[Interview with Panamanian Foreign Minister Dr Carlos Ozores at the OAS General Assembly in La Paz by 24 HORAS correspondent Rita Ganem; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr. Ozores, what is Panama's present viewpoint on the situation in Central America--particularly in Nicaragua, El Salvador and the Caribbean, and with regard to the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba?

[Answer] Panama believes the changes taking place in Central America are most positive. We are happy with Nicaragua, particularly, because Panama had a special interest. Naturally, we are pleased with the outcome.

In El Salvador's case, the recent changes which have taken place there also please us, and we have just read with interest the proclamation issued by the new government which we believe is most positive. We had some contacts with the Salvadoran delegation and we learned that the new Salvadoran foreign minister who will assume leadership of that country's delegation here will arrive tomorrow.

We believe the current changes in Central America will bring about other changes in the area at the military level. There is evidence in the military of the presence of young military officers with a broader, more progressive mentality, who are trying to avoid further bloodshed which, in the case of El Salvador, was inevitable.

Concerning the Caribbean, Panama certainly hopes the area will promptly return to normalcy because the climate of tension existing there at the moment does not favor anybody. In fact, it might mean a setback in the advances already achieved. We believe it is necessary to avoid a new cold war among the large powers because it is the small countries, which have nothing to do with their problems, who pay the consequences.

ASSEMBLY APPROVES UN CONVENTION, TRADE AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA

PA020205 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 31 Oct 79 pp 1A, 10C PA

[Excerpts] The National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives on Monday approved the convention on the prevention and punishment of crimes against persons who are protected internationally, including diplomats. It also approved a trade agreement between the governments of Bulgaria and Panama.

The convention on the prevention and punishment of crimes against persons who are protected internationally is based on UN Charter objectives to maintain international peace and promote relations of friendship and cooperation among states since a threat to the security of those persons creates a number of threats to the maintenance of normal international relations necessary for cooperation among states.

The trade agreement between the governments of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Panama is based on the desire to develop trade on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage.

The two countries will adopt the appropriate measures to increase the mutual trade of raw materials, semifinished or manufactured products to promote industrial and agricultural development in both countries.

The two parties will provide necessary assistance for the import and export of merchandise of one country to the other in accordance with the laws, regulations and provisions existing in each country. Cooperation will be provided regarding participation in trade fairs held in each country and in organizing exhibits of one country in the territory of the other.

In order to better implement this agreement the two parties will agree, through diplomatic channels, on matters related with financing, transport of merchandise and technological cooperation.

MINISTER AHUMADA DENIES HOLDING POST ILLEGALLY

PA011322 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 31 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpt] Government and Justice Minister Adolfo Ahumada this afternoon refuted charges filed in the Supreme Court in which he is accused of being a Colombian national.

Speaking in the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, Minister Ahumada stressed that authentic certificates exist in the civil registry proving his birth in the Republic of Panama.

The lawsuit against Minister Ahumada was filed by Representative Jose d'Anunzio Rosania of Sabanitas, Colon Province, who several months ago was implicated in the disappearance of two containers from the Colon Free Zone.

Representative D'Anunzio Rosania argues that Minister Ahumada is a Colombian national because his parents were born in Colombian territory.

In this regard, Minister Ahumada stressed that documentary proof of his birth in Panama will be presented to the Supreme Court when required. Minister Ahumada also outlined the need to establish the authenticity of some of the documents introduced by the plaintiff.

Meanwhile, Surpeme Court spokesmen told Radio Libertad that the necessary investigation will be made to hand down a specific ruling on the suit filed by Representative D'Anunzio Rosania.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BOLIVIA--Juan A. Gomez, former director of the Student Affairs Department of the University of Panama, has been appointed Panamanian ambassador to Bolivia. [Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 29 Oct 79 PA]

NICARAGUAN COMPTROLLER--Nicaraguan Comptroller Emilio Maldonado, currently visiting Panama, called on Panamanian Comptroller General Damian Castillo and Deputy Comptroller General Azael (Purcay). Azael was accompanied by other officials. It was reported that the Nicaraguan comptroller is visiting our country to learn about the operations of the comptroller's office, which he will use as an example in reorganizing the Nicaraguan counterpart. [Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 Oct 79 PA]

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN--The National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives approved a cultural cooperation agreement signed between the governments of Panama and Spain. [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 29 Oct 79 pp 40, 22 PA]

COSTA RICA

POLAND OFFERS AID IN TRADE, INDUSTRY, OTHER FIELDS

PA011323 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The Polish chairman has arrived in Costa Rica. In order to strengthen the ties between Poland and Costa Rica, the chairman of the Polish Council of State, Henryk Jablonski, has offered our country technical assistance in trade, industry, mining and fishing. This assistance will range from the research stage to the installation of plants for sulfur and coal. Delegates of the two countries will meet to decide on programs to be carried out.

Although the Poles are interested in joint cultural and planning programs, they also expressed a desire to participate in fishing. Poland has an impressive record in the construction of fishing boats. That is why Costa Rica's plans in the fishing field offer good prospects to them. Science and technology are two more fields in which the Poles are offering our country full cooperation.

President Rodrigo Carazo asked Jablonski for his country's support in three main international issues: the creation of a university for peace, Costa Rica's proposal regarding the use of the electromagnetic spectrum and sovereignty over a 200-mile maritime economic zone.

Carazo said Jablonski stated that his country supports Costa Rica regarding the university and sovereignty over a 200-mile economic zone. It will make an in-depth study of Costa Rica's proposal on the use and distribution of the electromagnetic spectrum.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

PA010442 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Nov 79 PA

[Text] A cultural, scientific and technical cooperation agreement was signed this afternoon by the Polish and Costa Rican governments. The two countries will support cultural, artistic, scientific, educational and technical cooperation between educational institutions and mass information media [words indistinct]. To implement these programs scholarships will be granted to students, scientists, technicians and cultural and artistic representatives.

Carazo and Jablonski issued a joint communique on the agreement. Polish President Henryk Jablonski and Costa Rica's Rodrigo Carazo agreed that the goals of our peoples should be those of united nations. They also agreed that promoting social progress and improving the standard of living can be achieved only within a climate of peace and freedom.

PAP Reports on Final Day

ID011830 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 1 Nov 79 ID

[By PAP correspondents L. Ginalski and S. Zembrzuski]

[Text] San Jose, 1 Nov, PAP--On Wednesday afternoon, the last day of the visit by President of the Council of State of Poland Henryk Jablonski to Costa Rica, bilateral talks were held between Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology Janusz Gorski, Minister of Mining Wlodzimierz Lejczak and First Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers Maciej Wirowski and heads of Costa Rican corresponding ministries. Detailed talks were also held between representatives of other ministries and government institutions of both sides.

During the meetings concrete possibilities of exchange and cooperation in a number of fields of economy, culture and science were discussed. The meetings were followed by plenary talks between delegations of both countries chaired by heads of both states.

During the talks both sides showed particular interest in mutual cooperation in coal and sulphur mining, maritime economy and ports building, machine construction industry, food and farm produce industry and fish processing. Both sides spoke for further extension of goods exchange.

After the talks a ceremony of signing the Polish-Costa Rican agreement on cultural, scientific and technological cooperation was held in the headquarters of the Costa Rican Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The ceremony was attended by heads of both countries. The agreement opens up new roads towards ever broader cultural exchange between both countries in such fields as higher education, film, radio and TV and fine arts. The agreement was signed by Polish Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology Janusz Gorski and Costa Rican Minister of Foreign Affairs Bernd Niehaus Quesada. [as received]

Next, Bernd Niehaus Quesada presented a joint communique on the visit to Costa Rica by President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski. The communique contains results of Polish-Costa Rican political and economic talks. (The text of the communique is given separately).

Wednesday evening an outstanding Polish pianist Piotr Paleczny gave a Chopin recital in Sala Teatro Nacional here. Present were president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic and president of Costa Rica. The recital was enthusiastically received by music lovers here.

Thursday afternoon, Warsaw time, President of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic Henryk Jablonski and the officials accompanying him on his visit here left for Poland. At the airport President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski was bid farewell by President of Costa Rica Rodrigo Carazo.

Carazo Interviewed

PA012017 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1519 GMT 1 Nov 79 PA

[Interview with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo at the airport after Polish President Henryk Jablonski's departure--live]

[Text] [Question] Are you satisfied with the results of your meetings with President Jablonski?

[Answer] Yes. Actually, we had the opportunity to discuss matters of mutual interest to both countries such as our positions in the United Nations and trade. We are interested in selling them more and they, of course, want us to buy more from them. However, we also explored the possibility of receiving technical assistance from them in such fields as mining, farming, production of raw materials and manufacturing of farm machinery. The trip was very fruitful.

[Question] We have been told unofficially that you have been officially invited by President Jablonski to visit Poland.

[Answer] Yes, of course, President Jablonski invited me. It is only logical to reciprocate these [word indistinct]. We will see. This depends on my workload and possibilities. I have made no decision yet.

[Question] [Words indistinct] in March, when you will visit Europe. Could it be extended?

[Answer] It may be. However, a lot of time is left. The possibility will have to be explored.

PLANE CARRYING SANDINISTS MAKES EMERGENCY LANDING

PA011903 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Panamanian Air Force plane No 201 had to make an emergency landing this morning at Chacarita Airport in Puntarenas. The plane was en route to Managua from Panama. The pilot is Captain Sanjur. Sanjur said he had to land because of mechanical trouble.

The plane is carrying approximately 30 persons, including 21 members of the Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front. Another passenger is a high-ranking Nicaraguan Government official, Juan Jaen, Nicaraguan ambassador to Panama.

No further information could be obtained because Sanjur refused further comment.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS--San Jose, 26 Oct--The Costa Rican Council of Ministers has appointed Jose Vicente Anglada Roig, Alejandro Alvarado Piza and Olga Fonseca Sayas Bazan as new Costa Rican ambassadors to Panama, El Salvador and Peru respectively. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2049 GMT 26 Oct 79 PA]

CAMPAIGN AGAINST COFFEE RUST--San Jose, 27 Oct--The Costa Rican Agriculture Ministry has begun a mass campaign to eradicate the outbreak of coffee rust in Nicaragua. Technicians have been sent to the Nicaraguan Department of Carazo on the border with Costa Rica to destroy coffee plants affected by the disease during the civil war. The Costa Rican border post in Penas Blancas is also fumigating all vehicles coming from Nicaragua. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1754 GMT 27 Oct 79 PA]

EXPLOITATION OF SEA RESOURCES--The government is doing all it can to increase the rational exploitation of the country's sea resources including fidel shrimp [camaron fidel], an Agriculture and Livestock Ministry official has said. He said this type of shrimp along with other types caught in the Pacific such as the white, brown-grooved, pink-grooved and red shrimp are a great source of revenue for our country. He added that out of 69 ships allowed to catch fidel shrimp, an average of 51 are working and only 5 of these occasionally have a significant catch of a ton or more. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Oct 79 PA]

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT TO MOVE UP PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS; UNREST CONTINUES

PA012239 Paris AFP in Spanish 1925 GMT 1 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Nov (AFP)--The presidential elections in El Salvador, originally scheduled for 1982, will be moved up and the municipal and congressional elections which were to be held in March, will be suspended. This was announced here today by Justice Minister Luis Nelson Segovia.

The presidential elections will be held at a date to be announced by the government junta. The government junta will appoint the mayors when it considers it necessary. Minister Segovia reiterated that the government junta's decision to dissolve the Legislative Assembly is founded on the right of rebellion [as received] established in the constitution.

In the meantime, the members of the Salvadoran revolutionary government junta will address the nation at 2000 on television to explain the government's position on the wave of violence affecting the country, especially San Salvador.

This morning relative calm in San Salvador was broken by the loudspeakers installed in the cathedral and El Rosario Church, which are occupied by the leftists. In El Rosario Church are the bodies of the 23 persons killed in last Monday clashes between members of the 23 February Peoples Leagues and the security forces, and in the cathedral there are two bodies. The first bodies will be buried today. It is believed this will spark another demonstration against the military government. The two bodies in the cathedral will be buried tomorrow, according to reports obtained from the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR).

Sporadic shootings have been reported in this capital carried out by clandestine groups who have killed persons supposedly connected to the former government.

The warehouse of the National Telecommunications Department, 15 km from San Salvador's downtown, was raided last night. Armed groups, whom authorities considered common criminals, carried out several robberies in broad daylight in San Salvador's central market.

There is still no news about the industrialist Jaime Hill, who was kidnapped yesterday from his office by unidentified men; nor about the occupation of the labor and economy ministries, which have been in the hands of the BPR since 24 October.

DEFENSE MINISTER NOTES 'SINCERITY' OF ARMED FORCES

PA020437 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0356 GMT 2 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia said here tonight that the actions of the armed forces in the present circumstances have been and will be unbiased and designed for collective benefit. He said that all Salvadorans should contribute to the peace and tranquility that are needed for development.

The minister emphasized that the task is not easy and that, with the help of God, it is hoped that the goals to which all the inhabitants of this Central American republic aspire will be reached.

Colonel Garcia expressed regret over the tragic events which took place in this capital on Wednesday and left a toll of over 20 dead and many injured. The minister said that on 31 October a group of Treasury Police who were on routine relief duty, accidentally met a group of demonstrators who provoked them. He said that an exhaustive investigation of the incident is underway. The defense minister said that as a gesture of sincerity, today he ordered the dismissal of the Treasury Police press attache because he denied to a local evening paper that agents of that institution had participated in the incident.

He said that the Salvadoran Armed Forces want to break with the past and do not desire more violence. He added that the members of the armed forces have high hopes. The minister asked for understanding and support because the military "are acting in a sincere, open and disinterested way for the benefit of the people." He added that time will tell whether or not the actions of the armed forces were sincere.

In another quarter, ACAN-EFE learned tonight that Col. Nicolas Carranza was appointed under secretary of defense. Col Francisco Hernan Pereira was named chief of staff of the armed forces, while Col Rudolfo Revelo was named director of immigration.

POLICE SAY 14 DEAD AFTER VIOLENCE

PA011556 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador--Fourteen persons were killed yesterday during acts of violence which ranged from kidnapings to an attack against a National Guard patrol, a police official reported.

In El Carmen Municipality, Zacatecoluca Department, 70 km from here, a group of armed civilians ambushed a military patrol, killing six guardsmen and wounding several others. The attackers also stole six G-3 rifles, a spokesman said.

Further Report

PA011806 Paris AFP in English 1748 GMT 1 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, Nov 1 (AFP)--At least eight people were killed today in clashes between members of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) and security forces, it was announced. Fighting broke out when a vehicle carrying police was caught in a protest against the ruling junta.

Last Monday 35 people died in clashes with the army. That statistics added to today's deaths (?makes this week El Salvador's) bloodiest since October 15 when General Carlos Humberto Romero was ousted.

JOURNALISTS REQUEST SOLIDARITY AGAINST EXTREMIST ATTACKS

PA020135 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2140 GMT 1 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Association of Journalists of El Salvador (APES) has appealed to several international organizations for their solidarity in view of attacks on certain information media in this country. The APES has condemned "those retrogressive actions by certain ultraleftist groups to sow panic and terrorize the information media and Salvadoran society." The organization states that these groups wish to coerce the information media into meeting their ideological and political demands which are "extremist in character and run contrary to the democratic institutionality of our republic."

The APES reiterated its opposition to these "terrorist procedures and expresses its support, solidarity and identification with the newspapers which have been the victims of violence." The association specifically condemned the placement and explosion of bombs at EL DIARIO DE HOY and LA PRENSA GRAFICA as well as the constant occupation of radio stations.

NICARAGUA

SECURITY OFFICIALS PRESENT MERCENARIES AT NEWS CONFERENCE

PA011703 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Oct 79 pp 1, 10 PA

[Text] Cmdr Hugo Torres, Walter Ferrety and Juan Jose Ubeda, members of the State Security Department, issued important statements yesterday morning at the German Pomares Complex.

The companeros of the Security Department introduced Horst Rainer Peshel, a German mercenary who was arrested at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport on 8 August.

From his statements and documents found in his possession, it can be seen he is an individual without scruples who has devoted his life to being a mercenary, sowing death and blood in several countries.

Dollar bills, travelers checks, Salvadoran colones, South African, Kenyan and Filipino currency and documents concerning his ties with the Somozist dictatorship and other bad governments in the world were found in his possession.

He was captured as he was about to leave the country and escape revolutionary justice. A person linked to the State Security Department recognized him at the airport and reported him to the authorities who arrested him.

After the fall of the dynastic regime, the mercenary sought asylum at the German Embassy believing he would not be punished for his crimes. He tried to leave the country by using forged seals and illegal documents.

According to Cmdr Hugo Torres, Rainer Peshel arrived at the airport accompanied by the German ambassador. He thought he would go unpunished. He was an active member of the dismal EEBI [Basic Infantry Training School] and was an adviser to other repressive forces.

While he was at the German Embassy he was interviewed by a German newsman. In the interview published in a magazine of that country, he discussed his ties with Somoza.

When the mercenary was presented to the newsmen he denied having any connection with Somoza. He denied this repeatedly, opening his deep blue eyes very widely.

The documents confiscated from him include one in which he makes a formal request to register in the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, demanding the same rank he has in the German Army.

He claimed he was working for a false company called "Unitrade." He was so sure he could leave the country without any problems that he carried all the compromising documents in question with him.

He had another document which had him volunteering to serve in the Israeli Army to fight against the Palestinian people. His wife resides in the Philippines where he has also rendered his dark, bloody services.

In statements to the newsman who interviewed him in August, he said he had remained in the country until the last moment to witness the fall of the Somozist regime. After the murderers fled in disarray, the mercenary mixed with the people.

The mercenary was identified by a person whom he had severely beaten with a rifle to force him to confess the whereabouts of some guerrillas.

He arrived in the country several months before the final insurrection. He was previously in Haiti where he offered his services to "Papa Doc." He had also made contact with the Israelis.

The mercenary told the members of the Security Department that there were 1,200 EEBI members in Managua at the time of the tyrant's fall, adding that they tried to escape to Honduras.

Approximately 800 EEBI members tried to find an escape route through the Honduran border, but they were captured or killed by the armed people. Others took their military uniforms off, abandoned their weapons and mixed with the people.

Rainer Peshel will be turned over to those courts trying the henchmen and persons involved in crimes against the people.

Another Mercenary

Peter Horrt Kolteman is another German mercenary being kept in a Managua prison. He was captured and charged with training the EEBI henchmen and the dogs used by them.

He was not introduced at the news conference because of a last minute delay. The companeros of the Security Department said his statements lead them to believe there were many mercenaries in Nicaragua who were paid with the money of the Nicaraguan people.

The mercenaries included many Asians who were well known because of their incredible cruelty against the Sandinists they captured--dead or alive.

Apparently, all these sick men are already outside the country because the authorities have not been able to capture any of them.

Terrible Methods

One of the companeros of the Security Department said the specialty of the Asians was to cut Sandinists' foreheads open, whether they were captured dead or alive, extract the brains and the eyes, and place them in a position facing the advancing Sandinist National Liberation Front forces. This was allegedly done to frighten them. Companero Walter Ferrety said that instead of frightening us, that enraged us and made us fight with more courage. The case that enraged the Sandinist combatants the most was that of a 14-year-old mentally retarded boy who was subjected to the aforementioned practice.

Moreover, the companeros of the Security Department said they strongly suspect that certain mercenaries are participating in harassment actions. A U.S. citizen was captured in one of the clashes, but he later escaped. He was an intelligent man but a bad shot, the companeros said.

The companeros of the Security Department noted that ever since the revolutionary victory certain countries have allowed their territories to be used by Central American mercenaries who have been coming to get involved in counterrevolutionary activities. They are very well-trained people, most of them paratroopers, the companeros said.

They added that the mercenaries have bases abroad, in neighboring countries. It has been confirmed that certain individuals are maintaining their contacts with commands in these neighboring countries.

However, they added, the National Guard is disjointed and demoralized. Most of the National Guardsmen are crying and despondent because they are far away. Some of them have even sent us letters saying they will cooperate in exchange for a fair trial.

The cases of certain National Guardsmen recruited at the last minute will be handled justly. The revolution is fair. However, the possibility that certain criminal guardsmen are engaging in harassment actions has not been discarded. Generosity toward them has ended and they will receive the full brunt of revolutionary justice. They will be executed on the spot if we catch them with weapons in their possession. Generosity is over, companero Hugo Torres emphasized.

Regarding the shooting which occurred on Thursday night and early Friday in Managua, companero Torres said they did not have specific details yet. But they suspect those involved were members of gangs of common criminals who are going around committing crimes.

"We still have some confiscating to do," Torres said, referring to the Sandinist fist operation initiated to disarm many people. Some people still have firearms in their possession, but it is expected they will be disarmed soon.

He said they have captured several gangs of thieves, listing Oscar Maltez' gang and five others. These gangsters were carrying a Galil rifle, a 45-caliber pistol, a 9-mm pistol and a 22-caliber pistol. The security officials also referred to a "command" which had its own seal and stationery. Other commands pretending to be the State Security Department were also noted.

The companeros added that the command in question had been neutralized and is now under their control. They urged the people not to let themselves be taken by surprise and to force the men who claim to be security officials to show their identification.

Triple Agent

Cmdr Hugo Torres also spoke about Zobeida McRea de Zuniga, a triple agent who sold information to Somoza, the CIA, Reinaldo Perez Vega and Heberto Sanchez.

She had infiltrated the guerrilla movement after establishing ties with Somoza in 1970 or 1971. The Sandinist National Liberation Front suspected she was an agent but it was not until evidence was found that they proceeded against her.

She earned approximately 30,000 cordobas per month for the information she gave the tyrant and his associates. Many companeros were captured and killed because of her, Torres said.

Zobeida and her husband, Humberto Zuniga, infiltrated the military camp of the officers who carried out the coup attempt headed by Col Bernardino Larios. Zuniga received $15,000 to go to the United States when the coup was foiled and was promoted to the next higher rank. Zobeida and her husband are now under arrest.

Zobeida was repeatedly raped by army officers during a party given by the criminal henchman Gonzalo Evertz. According to the members of the State Security Department, Evertz' daughter witnessed all this. Zobeida then went to the U.S. Embassy to complain, and it was there she made contact with a CIA agent.

In addition to the $15,000, the trip to the United States and the promotion her husband received, Zobeida received an increase in salary, from 5,000 per month to 14,000. [figures as published].

Two Doctors

The companeros of the Security Department said the doctors at the Hospital Oriental (now Manolo Morales Hospital) were murderers with degrees. Two doctors and two administrative employees have been arrested.

The companeros noted that when the doctors received wounded youths they would report them and the youths would then turn up dead.

Among the hospital personnel arrested is hospital director Duilio Gonzalez Espinosa who had direct contact with Lara Manning of the military hospital. The Security Department found documents in the hospital files signed by Gonzalez listing the prisoners turned over to the National Guard.

According to the security officials, Gonzalez gave his authorization to dump the bodies of several "compas" [companeros] into a common grave across the street from the hospital.

The other doctor involved in these actions is Roberto Gutierrez Levy, and accomplice and member of the [Somozist] security office.

Hospital administrator Col Ernesto Largaespada Baez turned over Moises Garcia to the National Guard. The body of the wounded prisoner was later found. His head had been smashed and his body showed torture marks.

The companeros said that on one occasion a wounded man arrived at the Hospital Oriental and Largaespada ordered him to be sent to the morgue while he was still alive. The morgue attendant said the man was still alive but Largaespada ordered him to place the man in the drawer.

The members of the State Security Department, a body subordinate to the Foreign Ministry, said that the citizens should cooperate at all levels with them in order to capture the counterrevolutionaries and Somozists still at large.

Guillermo Gonzalez Gonzalez was the other hospital employee who was arrested. He was a Somozist security agent and a strikebreaker.

HASSAN SAYS COUNTERREVOLUTION, EXTREME LEFT POSE PROBLEMS

LD020901 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 25 Oct 79 p 15 LD

[Report on Maccio Ciconte interview with Nicaraguan junta member Moises Hassan: "The New Nicaragua's Proferred Hand"--date not given]

[Text] Managua--During the first 3 months of its life, the new Nicaraguan Government of reconstruction has been very active in establishing a whole series of international contacts. Government delegations have traveled far and wide to establish new relations and above all to seek the aid necessary for rebuilding the country. How can these first contacts be judged? What conclusions can be drawn so far? I put those questions to 37-year-old engineer Moises Hassan who is one of the five government junta spokesmen.

"Initially we encountered problems. Mainly," he said, "with some Central American governments. They feared that our revolution might be exported and that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] might cooperate with the guerrilla movements fighting in various countries. However, either because of our official statements or our actual behavior those fears seem to have died down and tensions have eased so much so that our ambassadors to both Guatemala and El Salvador presented their credentials recently. Even relations with the United States are now normal. We even have cordial relations with sectors of the North American public--the most progressive ones. However, we have no relations at all with reactionary elements."

[Question] In recent weeks a Nicaraguan delegation has had a meeting with U.S. President Jimmy Carter. What is your view of that meeting?

"The talks," Moises Hassan said, "took place in a cordial atmosphere. We believe that the United States, even though the Washington government initially showed some suspicion of our revolution, is becoming convinced that the best path to follow in this case, both for the stability of the Central American region and for U.S. interests, is to support the Nicaraguan revolution and to prevent that revolution being pushed into a situation which would undoubtedly create more tension."

Hassan added that excellent relations had also been established with the socialist countries, "especially," he stressed, "with Cuba which has always shown solidarity with our revolution. In addition to Cuba we received and are continuing to receive very special support from Mexico. President Lopez Portillo told a delegation from our country very recently that Mexico is prepared to supply us with all the oil we need."

Cordial Relations

[Question] You also have cordial relations with the Andean Pact countries and particularly close ties with Panama and Costa Rica. On the other hand, there have been signs of some tension with Venezuela, which tried to make aid dependent on the presence of some Christian Democratic representatives in the government junta. That was a clear interference which was, however, immediately rejected. What is the present state of your relations with the Venezuelan Government?

"There was indeed some initial political tension," Moises Hassan replied. "However, the situation gradually changed and we can now say that our relations are cordial and Venezuelan aid is beginning to arrive."

The conversation with the government junta spokesman turned to the country's internal situation, the problems inherited from the old dynastic tyranny, the worrisome lack of food and medicine. "We have had and still have problems," he said, "especially since the country's production stopped completely for several months. The result is that a large number of Nicaraguans are now in a desperate situation and are facing the serious problem of hunger. At the same time the bombings ordered by the dictator Somoza during the war destroyed many factories and commercial centers, and that has worsened the already desperate unemployment problem. These are real but inevitable problems. We hope to overcome them with the aid we have been promised by other friendly countries."

Great Novelty

[Question] One of the greatest novelties of this revolution was the unity which was formed between the FSLN and a whole series of political and social movements which are very different in origin and class allegiance. Now, 3 months after the revolution, in this phase of national reconstruction, is the unity continuing or are there signs of differentiation and divergence?

[Answer] "Essentially unity still exists. At least unity exists among the main sectors of the revolution: the Nicaraguan people and the FSLN. Even the Socialist Party (the Nicaraguan communists) is part of that unity, as are most sections of the progressive bourgeoisie. However, some problems have arisen with some sections of the bourgeoisie, or rather some rightwing employer sections which openly aim to curb the revolution. We also have some problems with a few emerging extreme leftwing groups, but in fact they are playing into the hands of imperialism and the country's most reactionary forces."

[Question] Why are those groups playing into the hands of the counterrevolutionaries? What sort of action are they taking?

[Answer] They are taking advantage of the fact that the Sandinist revolution cannot fully satisfy the population's needs after scarcely 3 months of existence. It cannot provide full employment and, as I said before, the specter of starvation is hanging over hundreds of thousands of citizens. These opportunists are taking advantage of the problems facing the country to make people believe that the revolution is doing nothing to solve the problems of the masses.

[Question] In fact, these are sections of society which took part in the rebellion against Somoza but have broken away from the current revolutionary process....

"Not at all. These people," Moises Hassan interjected, "did not take part in the rebellion. Their leaders maintained that members of those extremist organizations should not fight with us, with the FSLN. They maintained that the people's actions were not a real revolution, or rather were not their revolution. Today those groups are armed but only with rifles and pistols which the National Guard abandoned. They are weapons which have not even fired one shot against the tyranny which oppressed Nicaragua."

ZELAYA POLICE OFFICIAL EXPLAINS DEPARTMENTAL STRUCTURE

PA310023 Bluefields Radio Zinica in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpts] What used to be the army's headquarters has become the police headquarters. Changes and appointments have also been made. Companero (Cyril Gaily) is in charge of P-1, Carlos Frederick and Alejandro Zelaya are in charge of P-2, Omar Guerrero, known as Frederico, is in charge of P-3. Here is Companero Edgar (Bilches), Companero Javier, who is chief officer of the Zelaya Sandinist National Police.

[Begin recording] The reorganization began after we returned from a trip to Managua where we participated in a Sandinist National Police seminar for all the departmental police officials. We were instructed to establish a staff. Companeros have been appointed in the various departments of our organization.

This staff has departmental functions although we are limited to the southern part of Zelaya Department, which has been divided into northern and southern zones. The northern zone includes Puerto Cabezas and the southern zone includes Bluefields and its environs. This staff is headquartered in Bluefields. It is organized in the following manner: the former police commander is now known as the chief of the Sandinist National Police. I have been chief of the Sandinist National Police of Zelaya for the past few weeks. The executive officer is in charge of enforcing instructions from headquarters. He is companero Roberto Gonzalez, who is not here right now because of personal reasons. He should be returning at any moment. We then have the famous "P" sections. In the beginning it was difficult to understand these (?offices), but now we understand them and are utilizing them. P-1 has administrative functions. Companero (Cyril Gaily) is in charge of P-1. He is responsible for the personnel and cadres of the department's Sandinist National Police. He is in charge of maintaining daily control of the [words indistinct] for the entire department [words indistinct].

P-2 is the criminal investigations department in charge of investigating drugs, robberies and everything dealing with [words indistinct] in the southern part of the department. I must explain that this departmental staff is acting for the southern zone, that is, Bluefields and its environs. The criminal investigations department is headed by Companero Carlos Frederick and Companero Alejandro Zelaya. We were forced to make two companeros responsible for this department--Companero Carlos is in charge and Companero Zelaya is second in command--because of the delicate nature of the work. We have been forced to appoint two companeros because of the large amount of work due to the high crime rate in Bluefields.

P-3 is the operations department. Companero Omar Guerrero, known as Frederico, is in charge of P-3. This department is in charge of police operations. It enforces police orders and regulations such as closing bars, capturing criminals and undertaking operations [words indistinct] regarding crimes. They carry out orders from headquarters. They have a defense plan [words indistinct] which is currently being carried out.

P-4 is in charge of the general services section, that is, general transport and supplies. I must explain that the companeros who deal directly with the people are the companeros of the investigations and operations departments. P-1 and P-4 fulfill an administrative function. This is the new structure which should function at the departmental level in the near future. So far, we have not been able to establish all the necessary contacts to fulfill this mission but we are beginning to do so. [end recording]

PRICE CONTROL IMPLEMENTED IN BLUEFIELDS

PA010142 Bluefields Radio Zinica in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Oct 79 PA

[Text] (Vickers) Miller, the companero in charge of the departmental finance commission, in an interview granted today to Radio Zinica News Service, indicated that exploiters, usurers and speculators will no longer be tolerated. He said that the community on many occasions had denounced the dishonest opportunism of some persons, who are only thinking of ways to make money and get rich at the expense of others. The departmental commission has drafted a list of prices for more than 15 necessity items which must be sold at the official price. Persons who do not comply by this will be severely sanctioned.

[Begin (Vickers) Miller recording] Good morning. The price control regulations we are trying to implement in the Bluefields area are based on an old commercial law which allows the merchant up to a 20 percent markup over the gross cost of the merchandise. In other words, if an article costs 100 and freight, insurance and other expenses brings this up to 120, the merchant can only make a 20 percent profit on that article. Since there is a state of emergency, we feel it is our duty to try to control prices as much as we can. There are cases that [words indistinct] 10, 13, 15 percent profit which is what the law allows. Until another decree is issued we feel that a 20 percent profit is the most that should be allowed to merchants.

[Announcer] Companero (Vickers) Miller, according to reports there are some merchants here in Bluefields violating the law because they are making more than 20 percent profit. What measures are going to be taken against speculators and usurers making more than 20 percent profit?

[(Vickers) Miller] From now on we are going to make sure that merchants carry invoices showing the cost of the merchandise. If they cannot do this, they will have to stop their sales or close their businesses. We cannot permit them to continue exploiting the people. Take for instance the case of salt. There are cases of merchants making a 50 percent profit. These merchants will have to abide by the new price control regulation that the junta of the government is going to issue.

[Announcer] Companero (Vickers) Miller, does this mean that the junta of the government still has not done anything specific regarding the implementation of the revolutionary law against speculators? Are you drafting a bill dealing with the sanctions against merchants who violate the law in matters of price?

[(Vickers) Miller] Until the junta of the government in Managua issues a decree referring to profit percentage over the cost of merchandise, we members of the departmental commission in Bluefields cannot issue nor approve a decree at a departmental level. However, any person who violates whatever the junta of the government decides, will be severely sanctioned with a big fine or we will have to close his business.

[Announcer] Would you like to add anything else?

[(Vickers) Miller] Just one thing more. I would appreciate it if consumers would denounce to the departmental commission the merchants altering the prices of goods, so that we can open an investigation on these businesses. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW OFFICIALS APPOINTED--The Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has appointed Companero Reynaldo Monterrey as district attorney for Zelaya Department; Felix Castillo Fernandez, judge of the penal court; and Alfredo Arana judge of the court of appeal. They will serve in Bluefields, Zelaya Department. [Bluefields Radio Zinica in Spanish 1244 GMT 1 Nov 79 PA]

FORMER PUERTO RICAN PRISONERS VISIT ON PCC INVITATION

FL011548 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 1 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Irving Flores and Oscar Collazo, who were recently released from North American jails, will arrive in our country today at the invitation of the PCC Central Committee. The Puerto Rican patriots were set free last September precisely at a time when the nonalined countries summit conference was preparing to demand their unconditional freedom from the U.S. Government.

Officials Welcome 'Patriots'

FL020217 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0026 GMT on 2 November carries live coverage of the arrival at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport of Puerto Rican "patriots" Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Irving Flores and Oscar Collazo.

Color coverage begins with a shot of the plane that already has taxied to a stop. Television staff announcer Manolo Ortega reports that "a group of government and party leaders" are approaching the plane. He specifically names PCC Politburo members Juan Almeida and Armando Hart and Central Committee members Vilma Espin and Celia Sanchez.

Lolita Lebron is the first to disembark, followed by the others. They are welcomed by Almeida and the other officials. The crowd at the airport, described by Ortega as "thousands of people," wave small Cuban and Puerto Rican flags. They shout "Viva!" and chant "Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico!", "Long live Puerto Rico!" and "Long live the heroic people of Puerto Rico!"

Ortega reports that the visitors have come to Cuba for a visit of "several days" at the invitation of the PCC Central Committee.

While walking to the air terminal, the visitors greet the people and "leaders of mass organizations."

At 0035 GMT Almeida, other officials and the Puerto Ricans enter the "protocol room" of the air terminal. After briefly expressing gratitude for the welcome, Lolita Lebron sits next to Almeida and is then interviewed by an unidentified television reporter. Speaking for about 10 minutes, she hails and conveys greetings to the Cuban people and pays homage to Cuba's struggle and victory--for what it represents in the world and in this hemisphere. She concludes by saying: "We are here to learn from Cuba!"

The same reporter then approaches Almeida asking him if he "has some words for our television viewers." But Almeida says nothing and immediately begins to leave the room with the other officials and visitors. Television coverage then ends at 0047 GMT.

Castro Decorates Puerto Ricans

FL020325 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0240 GMT on 2 November carries live coverage from Cubanacan Reception Hall in Havana of a ceremony honoring Puerto Ricans Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Irving Flores and Oscar Collazo.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and other government and party officials are present. Immediately after the Cuban and Puerto Rican anthems are played, Politburo member Juan Almeida begins reading from a prepared text. Almeida recalls the Puerto Rican independence struggle. He says that Cuba always has been aware of the Puerto Rican struggle even in the early days of the Cuban revolution against the Batista tyranny. He further refers to the Puerto Ricans' imprisonment in the 1950's.

Almeida then states that the visitors will now be awarded the Playa Giron order and the 20th anniversary medal. He regrets that Andres Figueroa Cordero "is not among us" because he died early this year, but he is awarded the medals posthumously. Almeida discusses the former prisoners' background and struggles and their sufferings under "Yankee imperialism." He says they were released because of world opinion, the new balance of forces and the "revolutionary intransigency of the prisoners," not because of "alleged imperialist generosity."

With this ceremony, Almeida says, we are not only honoring "exemplary revolutionaries," but are also "reaffirming the firm commitment to continue struggling with you and your people." He adds that "no imperialist pressure or threat" will make Cuba renounce "this sacred duty of Latin American solidarity and historic brotherhood."

Almeida then welcomes the visitors to "the land of Jose Marti" and announces that Fidel Castro will present the decorations "which convey our admiration, affection and irrevocable solidarity." He closes by saying: "Long live a free and independent Puerto Rico!"

At 0255 GMT Castro begins pinning on the medals, speaking briefly with each of the four and embracing them.

One of the four Puerto Ricans, not identified, then begins speaking at 0258 GMT to express gratitude for the decorations. Television coverage ends immediately after his speech at 0309 GMT.

U.S., NATO 'TO BLAME' FOR SOUTH AFRICAN NUCLEAR EXPLOSION

PA010420 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Nov 79 PA

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] The U.S. State Department announced on Thursday that South Africa exploded a nuclear bomb in the atmosphere on 22 September. A government spokesman reported that U.S. spy satellites registered a weak atomic explosion in a sector between the Indian Ocean and the South Atlantic. The report, which was widely reported by U.S. press organs, caused alarm and indignation among international public opinion which has condemned the action as a threat to world peace and stability.

For many years it has been known that the Pretoria regime has been working on a project aimed at the manufacture of nuclear armaments. In February 1978 the UN magazine MONTHLY CHRONICLE gave data on those operations. It thus confirmed a charge made by the Soviet Union in 1977. On that occasion the Soviet Union warned that the South African racists were building a nuclear installation in the Kalaharia Desert near the Namibian border.

The South African Government has officially reported that it has been manufacturing missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads since 1977 with the aid of the French Government. In mid-1978, the newspaper TIMES OF INDIA disclosed that a U.S. official, an expert in nuclear affairs, traveled to Pretoria to sign an agreement through which the United States would supply to South Africa the plutonium needed to manufacture atomic bombs.

Early this year U.S. scientist (Donald Walker) told the UN anti-apartheid committee that South Africa would soon be able to produce 100 atomic bombs a year and that the racists receive nuclear cooperation from the United States, the FRG, France and Israel. He said that Israel's support includes supplies for complete nuclear installations.

In July 1978 Abraham (Brooks), president of the South African Corporation for the Enrichment of Uranium, told the press that the United States secretly sells nuclear fuel to South Africa. On its part, the French newspaper LE MONDE said that the U.S. Government has supplied close to 120 kg of enriched uranium to the Pretoria regime and it has permitted South African scientists to have access to nuclear technology.

Early this year the Portuguese newspaper O DIARIO said that South Africa already had atomic bombs and that the United States and Great Britain had given enriched uranium to South Africa and that France and the FRG supplied a large part of the nuclear installations and technology.

For some time the Western powers have been helping the South African leaders to repress the desires for freedom of that country's black population. They have also cooperated with Pretoria in its attempts to extend the hated apartheid system to Namibia and in its aggressive plans against the border countries. Violating UN provisions, the United States and its NATO allies have supplied sophisticated weapons for many years to South Africa whose military budget is higher than the one of all the other African countries combined.

Not satisfied with promoting genocidal war in southern Africa and encouraging the aggression against Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana and other countries, imperialism has also placed in the hands of the racists the possibility of unleashing an atomic war. As political leaders and representatives of the most prestigious international organizations have indicated, South Africa's possession of the atomic bomb is a serious threat to the peace and security of the African Continent and all mankind. As events clearly show, the U.S. imperialists and their NATO allies are directly to blame for this.

HAVANA NOTES FINDINGS ON THREE MILE ISLAND ACCIDENT

FL311249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The findings of the commission set up to investigate the accident which occurred at the Three Mile Island [TMI] nuclear plant in Pennsylvania, United States, has been presented to the press. The recommendations are definitive. It declared the Nuclear Regulatory Commission inept and, what is more important, it showed the irresponsibility, negligence and poor design of the nuclear power plants operating in the United States.

One will now have to wait to see what happens because, with so many millions of pesos involved, it will be very difficult for the monopolies to heed the recommendations of the investigators. Nuclear energy in the hands of a consumer society which is under monopoly control can produce many other incidents such as the one at Three Mile Island.

REPORTAGE ON RAUL CASTRO VISIT TO ALGERIA

For reportage on the visit of Gen Raul Castro to Algeria on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution, see the North Africa section of the 1 November Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CEMA DELEGATIONS MEET OFFICIALS, TOUR FACILITIES

Met by Garcia Frias

FL011308 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received at the Palace of the Revolution the heads of the delegations participating in the 17th meeting of the CEMA standing committee for telecommunications and postal services. At the meeting Gillermo Garcia wished all the delegates successes in their work, which is very important for the progress of scientific and technical cooperation in the area of telecommunications and postal services. They also discussed other topics of interest in this sector.

Visit to Communications Station

FL020145 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The chiefs of delegations from CEMA-member countries that are participating in the 17th meeting of the CEMA standing committee for telecommunications and postal services being held at the Palace of Conventions today visited the Caribe Ground [communications] station in Jaruco. The visitors, who were received by Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, toured the installation where they were briefed on the operations of that modern station.

Earlier, the chiefs of delegations that are attending the CEMA meeting on telecommunications and postal services visited the radio assembly and dry battery plants at the Lenin Vocational School. They were accompanied by Pedro Guelmes, minister of communications and member of the party Central Committee.

NICARAGUAN EDUCATOR STRESSES CUBA'S TECHNICAL AID

PA020143 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Nov 79 PA

[Text] In a statement to Radio Havana, Bruno Gallardo, general coordinator of the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, said that the combination of study and work is a practice that should be established in other countries.

Referring to the literacy campaign which will officially begin in Nicaragua in March, the union leader said that the Nicaraguan people have massively responded to the government's call so that not a single Nicaraguan will be left illiterate.

Gallardo also stressed the technical aid which Cuba is granting Nicaragua in the educational field, particularly in carrying out the literacy campaign. The first contingent of Cuban teachers will leave for Nicaragua on Monday.

DAILY GLEANER: DISEASE THREATENING SUGAR INDUSTRY

FL291850 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 25 Oct 79 p 9 FL

[Text] Havana, Oct 24 (CANA-REUTER)--Disease is threatening the vital sugar plantations on which Cuba, one of the world's major producers, depends for more than 80 per cent of its export earnings.

Senior government officials have warned that next year's harvest faces serious difficulties and will be appreciably lower than this year's crop, which was the second best ever at nearly eight million tonnes.

The outbreak of a fungus disease called "sugar rust" is a bitter blow to Cuban experts who have worked for years to boost output and in recent years have achieved noticeable successes.

Their achievement had already been partially undermined by a slump in the world sugar price which has severely cut Cuba's hard currency income in the past three years despite steadily rising production.

A big fall in production because of sugar rust would make matters worse, so Agriculture Minister Rafael Francia Mestre has called for a major effort to sow new cane in areas ravaged by the disease.

The rust plague, one of the most damaging sugar diseases to ever hit Cuba, is affecting tens of thousands of acres, Mr. Francia said in a speech.

Another official said rust was attacking the main variety of cane grown in Cuba, known as Barbados 4362, which accounts for 25 per cent of all the sugar grown on the island.

This does not necessarily mean that a quarter of all Cuba's sugar will be affected by the disease, but officials are still treating the epidemic as a major threat.

BRIEFS

STATISTICS PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY--A protocol on scientific and technical cooperation between the Cuban State Committee for Statistics and Hungarian Central Statistics Office has been signed in this capital by Fidel Vascos Gonzales, minister president of the State Committee for Statistics, and Dr (Bera Ajitai), chairman of the Hungarian office. The document provides for cooperation between the two countries in the field of statistics for 1980 and for training Cuban technicians in various areas of this field of science. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Oct 79 FL]

ARAB SOLIDARITY DELEGATION--Jorge Lezcano, member of the party Central Committee and national coordinator of the Committees for Defense of the Revolution, has arrived in Portugal at the head of a delegation that will participate in a conference of solidarity with the Arab people and the Palestinian cause. The conference will be held in Lisbon from 2 to 6 November with the presence of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2215 GMT 31 Oct 79 FL]

ICRT, RADIO AWARDS FROM SRV--Nguyen Huu Ngo, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Cuba, this afternoon presented the medal and diploma of the Order of Friendship to the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television [ICRT] and station Radio Habana Cuba. The esteemed award was granted by the government of that fraternal country in consideration for the aid provided to the Vietnamese people in their anti-Yankee struggle, for national sovereignty and building socialism. Receiving the award of friendship on behalf of the ICRT was Manuel Yepe, vice president of ICRT, and Alfredo Vinas, director of Radio Habana Cuba, on behalf of that station, in the presence of Orlando Fundora, head of the PCC Central Committee Department of Revolutionary Orientation (DOR), and other guests. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2306 GMT 22 Oct 79 FL]

BAHAMAS

PINDLING, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER CONGRATUALTE SOLOMON

FL311849 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 31 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The new leader of the official opposition, the member of Parliament for St John, Mr Norman Solomon, was congratulated in the House of Assembly this morning following his appointment by the governor-general.

House Speaker Sir Clifford Darling announced this morning that it's official--the member of Parliament for St John, Mr Norman Solomon, is the leader of the official opposition in the House. After Sir Clifford made the announcement from the governor-general, Mr Solomon was congratulated by the prime minister, the deputy prime minister, cabinet members, the speaker and the former leader of the official opposition and member of Parliament from Montagu, Mr J. Henry Bostwick.

In congratulating Mr Solomon, Prime Minister Pindling said that the office of opposition leader holds very special responsibilities which must be effectively carried out for the smooth and effective operation of our parliamentary system. The prime minister and Deputy Prime Minister Hanna pledged their support for Mr Solomon.

The deputy prime minister said that the record has shown that leaders of the official opposition come and go, but noted that a leader can maintain his position once he is honored: Said Mr Hanna, you will remain in office.

The speaker of the House, Sir Clifford Darling, urged Mr Solomon to hold the office with dignity and pride. The minister of labor and home affairs, the Honorable Clement Maynard, said he was pleased that the transition was made peacefully and quietly and noted that the former leader of the official opposition, Mr Bostwick, must now be singing in his heart the good old song "I'll Remember Where My Burdens Will Be Laid." He urged Mr Bostwick to reestablish himself before he attempted to take on any more burdens.

Mr Bostwick, in giving his best wishes to Mr Solomon, made it clear that while they are no longer part of one unit both factions are in opposition to the government. He wished Mr Solomon well and, along with the Free National Movement representative for High Rock, Mr Maurice Moore, said full assistance in opposing the government on issues which they feel are not beneficial to our people. [sentence as heard]

PLP HOLDS MASS RALLY, PINDLING REPORTS ON PARTY POLICY

FL011438 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Nov 79 FL

[Text] A week after its 24th annual convention, the governing Progressive Liberal Party [PLP] went to the people during a mass rally last evening at the southern recreation grounds here in New Providence. The main purpose of the rally was to clarify further the party's revolution for the 1980s. The party turned out in full force for the rally despite the rain which shortened the principal address by the prime minister.

Mr Pindling, referring to his political team as the revolutionary army, assured the people that the government will report to them on a regular basis the progress of its social revolution in the areas of education, health and housing and other social programs already announced:

[Begin Pindling recording] (?your experiences) have helped inform the people in education, welfare, art. But it will take the efforts of every single one of us.

We are beginning to come up here tonight on the southern recreation grounds from where all our marches have previously begun. And we will step out here just as strongly and fervently as we have ever done before. Ministers will be reporting to me on a monthly basis progress in the various programs that will have been announced. And the army will report to you every 3 months, either on the southern rec [grounds] or Windsor Park or some other park to keep you fully informed on a regular 3-monthly basis of the progress of the revolution. [end recording]

Also addressing the hundreds of Bahamians who turned out were the member of Parliament for St Agnes, Mr Bruce Braynen, the member of Parliament for Fort Charlott, Mr Valentine Grimes, the minister of health and national insurance, the Honorable Perry Christie, the member of Parliament for Grant's Town, Mr Shadrach Morris, the minister of education and culture, the Honorable Darrell Rolle and the minister of labor and home affairs, the Honorable Clement T. Maynard.

The prime minister was introduced by the deputy prime minister, the Honorable Arthur D. Hanna.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GOLD MINING FIRM NATIONALIZED, CELEBRATION TO BE HELD

PA220005 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2312 GMT 20 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpts] Santo Domingo, 20 Oct (EFE)--EFE learned here today that President Antonio Guzman has decreed that in the future the Central Reserve Bank must keep a considerable amount of the gold produced in this country in its vaults.

According to the measure revealed today, the second part of the plan calls for the storage of gold in increasing amounts over the next 2 years until 10 percent of production is stored. The first part of the plan calls for the purchase of all private shares in the "Rosario Dominicana." However, very little is known about the secret negotiations the government made with "Rosario Resources Corporation" and "Simplot Industries," which owned 54 percent of the shares.

It was learned that the private shareholders originally requested $98 million for their shares. Following negotiations it was reduced to $70 million ($25 million in accumulated benefits and $45 million for the value of the shares, as well as $1.5 million for 14 months of administrative assistance which foreign technicians will continue to give).

Government negotiators and the finance and industries ministers were surprised at the apparent ease with which the sellers agreed to settle. The Dominican Government seems to be celebrating and has announced a so-called "gold feast," inviting the people and more than 30 national artists to celebrate. The celebration will be held along George Washington Avenue. This will be the first official ceremony involving the people to be held by the government to celebrate the nationalization of the gold mining firm.

The main opposition party, the Reformist Party, issued a communique to the media praising the measure but asking the government to give details of the talks which, according to one columnist, are "a well-kept secret."

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA--Santo Domingo, 17 Oct--The Dominican Government has appointed Miguel Angel d'Camps as new ambassador to Nicaragua, replacing Tancredo Duluc Hernandez. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0115 GMT 17 Oct 79 PA]

NEW NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR--Santo Domingo, 15 Oct--Javier Chamorro Mora, the new Nicaraguan ambassador, presented his credentials to Dominican President Antonio Guzman at noon today. (Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 0123 GMT 17 Oct 79 PA]

JAMAICA

MANLEY PLAYS ROLE IN LONDON'S RHODESIA TALKS

FL311540 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 29 Oct 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Michael Manley met Patriotic Front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe in London yesterday in a flurry of diplomatic briefings on the current constitutional talks on the future of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

A CANA-REUTER dispatch from London said the Patriotic Front was seeking the help of Mr. Manley, who at the Commonwealth summit in Lusaka in August helped draft the document which set up the present London talks.

An API report said Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe took advantage of Mr. Manley's presence in London and briefed him yesterday on the current state of the conference.

Mr. Manley is en route home to Jamaica from a visit to Libya and Iraq in the Middle East.

Briefed by Ramphal

API said the prime minister was earlier briefed by Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal. He spoke by telephone to President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia in their capitals and was scheduled to speak last night with Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of Australia. He is to meet British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today.

IRAQ AGREES TO BUY ALUMINA, MANLEY COMMENTS

FL311530 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 29 Oct 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Iraq has agreed to buy 150,000 tons of alumina annually from Jamaica for an aluminium smelter plant, construction of which is due to start in 1980.

The agreement was the result of last week's visit to Baghdad by the prime minister, Hon. Michael Manley, the minister of mining, Hon. Horace Clarke, the minister of state in the Ministry of Finance, Senator the Hon. Richard Fletcher, and a number of government officials, according to an API release.

Jamaica's supply to the Iraqi smelter will account for 50 percent of the total requirement of the smelter and has been seen by Prime Minister Manley as "extremely significant."

The API report went on: "It was the culmination of a series of steps taken to secure long-term contracts for Jamaican alumina. Earlier this month on a one-day visit to Caracas, Mr. Manley was assured of Venezuela's continuing commitment to a one million ton contract with peak sales of 200,000 tons in 1981. [paragraph continues]

"Supply contracts have also been reconfirmed by the Soviet Union (250,000 tons a year, long term) and Algeria (150,000 tons a year)."

In a statement Saturday the prime minister said: "The agreement for the sale of alumina to Iraq is an extremely significant element in our strategy of tying up long-term alumina sales agreements that will guarantee both the expansion of the alumina industry and its development in directions determined by a nationally directed economic strategy. It is also another important link in the chain of economic co-operation between Third World states, which is so important to Jamaica's future."

The prime minister also spoke of the significance of contacts himself and his ministers had made with the leadership of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party of Iraq, which he described as one of the most progressive political parties in the world.

"Arising from discussions of a number of areas of economic cooperation discussed by Mr. Manley's delegation and the Iraq Government, Iraq will send two experts to assist in Jamaica's on-shore oil exploration programme. Iraq has also agreed to receive ten persons from Jamaica immediately for training in various aspects of oil exploration."

ALGERIA AGREES TO 10-YEAR BAUXITE DEAL

FL311517 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 31 Oct 79 FL

[Text] According to reports out of Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, another bauxite big deal has been landed. Algeria has reportedly agreed to buy 150,000 tons of alumina over a 10-year period. The agreement was signed by the two countries recently. Reports further say that Jamaica and Algeria are looking into the possibility of stepping-up bilateral relations.

ST VINCENT

GRENADIAN PREMIER CANCELS VISIT, SENDS REPLACEMENT

FL011855 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 27 Oct 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] Kingstown, St Vincent, 26 Oct (CANA)--The Grenada prime minister, Mr. Maurice Bishop, today cancelled a trip to St. Vincent and announced low-keyed representation as this mountainous island moved into the final hours of a decade of associated statehood with Britain.

A spokesman for Premier Milton Cato said Mr. Bishop gave no reason for the cancellation, announced just when the leader of the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) was due here around midday.

Instead, Miss Palme Buxo, secretary to the government's tourist board, is representing Grenada at the midnight ceremony out of which emerges the third English-speaking Caribbean nation, after Dominica and St. Lucia, in just under a year.

The cancellation was announced two days after a section of the opposition People's Political Party (PPP) circulated a statement expressing concern that the Grenada leader might arrive here with a big detachment of People's Revolutionary Army (PRA) soldiers to guard him. The PPP members said if that happened there could be public unrest here.

The PPP's veteran political leader, Mr. Ebenezer Joshua, today disassociated himself from the statement.

"I know nothing about the statement," he said. "As far as I am concerned, Cato is free to invite whoever he wants to the independence celebrations and to arrange whatever protection he sees fit."

Deputy Premier Hudson Tannis criticized the PRG at a public meeting two nights ago. He condemned the PRG's closure of the independent TORCHLIGHT newspaper and its detentions without trial.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

FOREIGN POLICY CHALLENGED BY REPUBLIC PEACE COUNCIL

FL311511 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 31 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The Trinidad and Tobago Government's foreign policy is being challenged by the Republic Peace Council. The council reportedly wants to know why Trinidad is maintaining diplomatic and other relations with such countries as Brazil, Guatemala, Argentina and Haiti. The council has claimed that those countries are fascist.

The council also wants the Government of Trinidad to state why it has not recognized the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada. The Republic Peace Council has claimed that Trinidad is hostile to Grenada.

NEED FOR GLOBAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION STRESSED

FL292045 Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 20 Oct 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] Guyana in consonance with the Group of 77, believes that if the burning question of the structural transformation of the world economic order is to be tackled in the 1980's, far-reaching steps must be agreed upon.

Bearing in mind that the efforts in the decade of the 1970s have been disappointing, certain preconditions for success must be set before the next round of global economic negotiations take place.

And one of the preconditions must be recognition of a mutuality of interest in global economic co-operation by the developed countries.

Putting forward the Guyana view at a news conference yesterday, Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson said one of the factors the developed countries must understand was that their continued growth depended on the development of the developing countries.

He pointed out that 70 per cent of the raw materials used by the developed countries came from the developing countries and that there was an interdependence of the economies.

Cde. Jackson declared that it was not a question of charity with funds for development but there must be a genuine need for global economic co-operation.

Reporting on his discussions within and without the non-aligned group while attending the 34th session of the UN General Assembly, Minister Jackson said that apart from hotbeds of tension--like the Middle East and southern Africa and the energy question--global economic co-operation negotiations were one of the major issues on the international agenda.

Requirements

Referring to the disappointing results to change the economic order, he said the basic requirements remained fundamental structural change in the international economic system.

However, despite the frustrations engendered by the negotiations for the establishment of the new international economic order and the lack of meaningful progress, Guyana hoped that a propitious climate would be established so as to encourage meaningful negotiations in a new global round.

Along with other developing countries Guyana would wish these negotiations to take place within the United Nations system with a central role assigned to the General Assembly.

In this respect, the foreign ministers of the Group of 77 reaffirmed in New York "the continuing readiness of the developing countries for genuine action-oriented dialogue with developed countries which sould be based on the principles and objectives of the new international economic order and be aimed at structural changes in international economic relations.

"Developed countries should, in that context, recognise not only the need for a genuine interdependence of nations but also the inter-relationship of issues and the necessity for simultaneous progress on different planes.

"They should also recognise that the economic crisis has universal effects and hence there is a necessity for equal and full participation of all countries in the solution of international economic problems," the foreign ministers agreed.

ECUADOR

CONGRESS REJECTS PRESIDENTIAL VETO OF LEGISLATIVE DECREE

PA310211 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 30 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Congress had challenged a presidential veto and ordered the enactment of a decree declaring that the terms in office of the ministers of the superior courts of justice, judges and judicial officials have ended. Congress said President Jaime Roldo's veto was not issued within 10 days following receipt of the legislative decree as established in the constitution. The judicial officials whose terms of office were ended by Congress had been appointed by the military regime that left power on 10 August.

The new veto once again demonstrates the conflict existing between the legislature and the executive. The veto surprised many congressmen and some deputies criticized President Roldos, accusing him of being linked to the former military dictatorship.

Congressional President Assad Bucaram ordered the publication of the decree in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE, which will make it a law of the republic.

MEXICO

CAMPECHE SOUND OIL WELLS THE WORLD'S BIGGEST PRODUCERS

PA011303 Paris AFP in Spanish 2337 GMT 31 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 31 Oct (AFP)--Mexico has the world's most productive oil wells as extraction begins at Akal 3 and Akal 74-A in Campeche Sound, the world's greatest marine deposit, it was reported here today.

Akal 3 produces 60,000 barrels a day and Akal 74-A produces 50,000 barrels a day. These volumes are greater than those produced by what were considered the world's most productive wells.

Campeche Sound, located in the Gulf of Campeche in the Caribbean, is also the world's third largest oilfield according to proven reserves.

It was also reported that Petroleos Mexicanos expects to reach a production level of 2 million barrels a day by the end of the year.

Currently, 1,725 million barrels a day of oil are extracted.